The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1158—Vol. XXVII.] LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1857. {Stamped....Sixpence. Unstamped..Fivepence.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER No. 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years), TRANSACTS every kind of BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, but, not being a DEALER, BUYS and SELLS only on orders confided to him.

Business is doing in the following, amongst other, shares, all of which Mr. Crofts considers worth attention at present prices:—

Wheal Edward.	Lady Bertha.	St. Day United.
Kelly Bray.	Catherine and Jane.	East Alfred.
Pendeen Consols.	Par Consols.	Vale of Towy.
North Wheal Basset.	Wheal Grenville.	United Mines (1 share).
Providence Mines.	Hawkmoor.	Mary Ann.
Alfred Consols.	Sortridge Consols.	Porkellis United.
Wheal Sidney.	Cwm Sebon.	

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, MINING SHARE DEALER.

FOR SALE, at current market prices nett, and for immediate delivery:

10 Alfred.	1 Rosewarne, £24¼.	5 Kitty (Lelant).
1 Botallack.	1 South Tolgus, £140.	1 Margaret.
1 Gramb. and St. Aubyn.	1 South Frances, £255.	1 Mary Ann, £49¼.
5 North Basset, £15.	1 Basset, £182½.	5 Tincroft, £4.

Also—

30 Balaoon, 17s. 6d.	1 East Tolgus, £56.	5 East Russell, 37s.
5 Lelant Cons., 26s. 3d.	25 Bryntail, 21s.	10 Kelly Bray, £2¼.
20 Tamar, 20s. 6d.	1 South Garras, £35.	10 Vale of Towy, 14s.
20 South Condurrow, 4s.	10 East Alfred, £3.	30 Great Dowgas, £3½.
1 East Basset, £95.	5 Margery, £11.	5 Treityon, £11¼.

WANTED, for immediate cash, SHARES in Bell and Lanarth, East Buller, North Buller, and East Tamar; state lowest price and number.

Apply to James B. Brenchley, 11, Royal Exchange, London.

Bankers: London and Westminster. 3

INVESTMENT IN MINES.—DIVIDEND MINES pay 20 to 30 per cent. per annum (in payments every two or three months); whilst PROGRESSIVE MINES, carefully selected, frequently advance 300 to 500 per cent.

PETER WATSON, having had 12 years' experience in every department of mining in Cornwall and Devon, and now a regular correspondence with the best agents in the two counties, will be happy to advise, on application personally, or send to those who may desire it a list of mines which he can at present with confidence and safety recommend, either for investment, or a considerable rise in price.

Bankers: Union Bank of London.

Commission.—On the Purchase or Sale of Mining Shares, 1¼ per cent.; on the Purchase or Sale of Consols, Railway, Bank, Insurance Shares, &c., the usual Stock Exchange commission.

PETER WATSON, English and Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Offices, 57, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

Office hours Ten to Five, and Ten to Two on Saturday. 4

MINE SHARES FOR SALE, some of which are paying 20 per cent., and in all probability will continue to so for years. Also, a great many very good PROGRESSIVE SHARES, lower than any for the past ten years. The present depressed state of the market offers to gentlemen a most excellent opportunity for investing in this description of property.—Apply to Mr. Leleam, No. 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, E.C. 5

TO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES generally, BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES, MINES (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC FUNDS BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market prices, and at moderate commission. References given and required. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker, 16, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C. 6

MR. F. R. BLYTH, MINING SHAREBROKER, No. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, is commissioned to SELL SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. As Mr. Blyth confines himself strictly to commission business, the utmost reliance can be placed that all business entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention and regularity. 7

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, AND ACCOUNTANT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL. Orders for the PURCHASE and SALE of MINE SHARES, MINING MATERIALS, &c., promptly attended to. 8

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock. 9

MR. R. COMPERS IS A BUYER OF—

2 Basset, £180.	20 East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford, 35s.	50 East Rosewarne, 24s.
10 Great Alfred, £3.		2 Margaret.
20 Lelant Consols.	100 Gawton, 24s.	20 Edward, £7¼.
2 Copper Hill.	2 Buller, £300.	200 East Russell, 37s. 6d.
10 Alfred Consols.	20 Buller and Basset.	50 Pendeen, £2½.
100 Sortridge Cons., £3¼.	100 Bertha.	1 South Frances.

IS A SELLER OF—

80 Edward, £3¼.	2 Basset.	50 Grenville, £2¼.
20 Kelly Bray, 40s.	100 North Wrey.	2 East Basset.
50 Pendeen, £3¼.	2 Copper Hill.	20 East Rosewarne, 30s.

5, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street. 10

MR. HENRY GOULD SHARP, MINE SHAREBROKER, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in MINING, BANK, INSURANCE, and OTHER SHARES, at the closest market prices. FOR SALE:—

100 Great Caradon.	20 Sortridge Cons., £3¾.	50 E. Rosewarne, 25s. 9d.
200 So. Condurrow, 5s. 6d.	50 Lady Bertha, 20s. 6d.	25 Huckw. Bridge, 7s 6d.
10 East Alfred, £3¼.	5 Tincroft, £4 1s. 3d.	150 Chollscott Cons., 4s.3d.
850 East Wh. Russell, 39s.	70 Kelly Bray, £2¾.	30 Pendeen, £2¾.
18 Pedn-an-dres, 20s. 6d.	200 King of Dart, 20s.	500 Whidd.and Browns., 6s.
1 Old Tolgus United, and 60 Buller and Basset United (offers wanted).		

N.B. All town and country orders will be punctually attended to, and every information afforded to parties having spare capital to invest.

SHARES WANTED.—10 Wh. Emma, £3¾; 20 Wh. Edward, 50 Wh. Grenville.

Mr. Gould Sharp begs to call attention to the Huckworthy Bridge Copper Mine (Walkhampton, Devon), they have a lode from 4 to 5 ft. wide, with every chunk coated with the carbonate of copper, together with large stones of good copper ore; and the Wheal Friendship (which mine has returned in dividends £304,000 on an outlay of £400), cross-courses not far ahead; specimens of ore can be seen at my office.

Mr. Gould Sharp recommends for present investment shares in the Great Caradon Copper Mine (St. Ive, Cornwall), close adjoining, and having the same continuation lode as the South Caradon Mine, which has paid in dividends £123,392 on an outlay of £640; the Great Caradon will, no doubt, prove quite as rich and profitable.

Mr. Gould Sharp is of opinion that the following shares will double their present prices within twelve months, and are well worth purchasing:—

Alfred Consols	East Wheal Russell	Lady Bertha	Great Alfred
Sortridge Consols	Pendeen Consols	Rosewarne United	Devon Wheal Union
Hawkmoor	Wheal Edward	Kelly Bray	Bedford United
Hingston Down	Wheal Grenville	Boiling Well	East Rosewarne

Mr. Gould Sharp calls the attention of the public to the Whidden and Brownshill United Tin and Copper Mine, and the King of Dart Copper Mine, both in Ashburton.

Mining Offices, 2, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London. 11

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—

4 Cotha. and Jane, 7s. 6d.	25 Wheal Grenville, £3¼.	5 Wheal Clinton, £10¾.
5 Drake Walls, £4¾.	100 East Rosewarne, 27s.	3 Wh. Margery, £11½.
5 Wheal Uny, £7¼.	2 Botallack.	10 East Trefusis, £5¼.
40 Kelly Bray, £2 6s. 0d.	30 Bull. and Bass., 41s. 6d.	10 East Margaret, £4.
10 Wheal Pollard, 4s.	50 Pendeen, £2¾.	5 Lelant Consols, £1¾.
1 Devon Great Consols.	25 Wheal Harriett, 11s.6d.	50 Vale of Towy, 16s. 0d.
5 East Alfred, £3 5s.	25 Tamar Consols, 22s.	1 South Caradon.
5 Wh. Kit. (St. Ag.), £3¾.	20 North Downs.	10 North Buller, £6¼.
1 Wheal Sidney, £7.	2 Par Consols.	1 East Basset, £95.
2 Margaret, £60.	20 Boiling Well.	2 Providence.
5 Gawton, 35s. 6d.	5 Alfred Consols, £15¼.	50 St. Day United, 27s.
10 North Frances, £13¼.	1 Treityon.	20 Great Wh. Vor, £2¼.
1 Wheal Edward.	25 Hingston Down.	10 South Carn Brea, £5¼.

SUCCESSFUL INVESTMENT IN BRITISH MINES depends on a minute and comprehensive knowledge of the subject. Capitalists unacquainted with the nature of mining operations and the market should act under the direction of an EXPERIENCED AGENT; and as such, the undersigned OFFERS HIS SERVICES to the public in effecting PURCHASES and SALES of MININGS, RAILWAY, BANKING, CANAL, INSURANCE, and any other description of stock, &c.

No description of property affords such large profits, with security from undue liability and simplicity in transacting business, as British mines, when they are judiciously selected and honestly conducted. The large profits made, the export of mining ores, the combinations constantly forming for the development of mineral wealth, show the lucrativeness and the growing importance of British mining.

F. W. STOCKWELL is instructed to TRANSACT BUSINESS in the leading DIVIDEND MINES, which are yielding on the average 25 per cent. per annum on present price. He has orders also in well-established British mines, where a rise of many hundred per cent. may be expected.

10, Old Broad-street, E. C. F. W. STOCKWELL. 13

GEORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

George Moore has FOR SALE the following SHARES, or any part, subject to COMMISSION as at foot:—

5 Alfred Consols, £13¾.	25 Sortridge Con., 42s. 6d.	25 Vale of Towy, 15s.
2 North Basset, £14½.	50 Tamar Consols, £1.	1 Wheal Margaret, £84.

The above are all paying mines, and worthy the attention of capitalists who prefer the "elegant simplicity" of dividends to payment of calls.

20 Balaoon.	20 East Rosewarne, £1¾.	20 Nant. and Penrh., 25s.
3 Clij. and Wentw., £4¼.	10 Garreg, 9d.	5 North Crofty, £5¾.
20 E. Alfred Con., 58s. 9d.	5 Gt. Wh. Alfred, £5¼.	10 Wheal Emma, £8¾.
1 East Basset, £95¼.	25 Great Baddern, 14s. 9d.	15 Wh. Grenville, 36s. 6d.

The above are all good progressive mines, containing the elements of success,—viz., good management and locality,—and many of them will considerably advance during the ensuing year.

George Moore recommends a purchase in East Gunnis Lake and North Crofty at present quotations, and believes that they are two of the few shares that will advance in price during this winter.

George Moore will BUY or SELL any shares at the following charges:—

For shares under	£1 0 0 each, 0s. 6d. per share.
Above £1 0 0, and under	2 0 0 each, 1s. 0d. per share.
Above 2 0 0, and under	5 0 0 each, 1s. 6d. per share.
Above 5 0 0,	2½ per cent.

In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER. 14

MESSRS. J. J. REYNOLDS AND SON, No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHAREBROKERS, beg to inform their friends and the public that the present time is a FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY for INVESTMENT in many undertakings of a substantial character, paying dividends worthy the attention of the capitalist.

Every information can be obtained at their offices, which their practical experience enables them to give, not only of mines and other properties of established value, but of those that are not. 15

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Although Messrs. Powell and Cooke do not attach prices to shares, they feel confident of being enabled to do business on equal, if not on more advantageous, terms than by adopting the system alluded to; and are of opinion that the shares of the following mines are well worth purchasing at the present market value.

DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES.

Alfred Consols.	Sortridge Consols.	St. Ives Consols.
Drake Walls.	South Frances.	Tincroft.
Great South Tolgus.	St. Day United.	Vale of Towy.
Hingston Down Consols.	South Caradon.	Wheal Mary Ann.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Calstock Consols.	East Basset.	Great Wheal Alfred.
Camborne Vean.	East Buller.	Kelly Bray.
Catherine and Jane Cons.	East Trefusis.	Lady Bertha.
Devon and Cornwall Unit.	Great Hewas.	Wheal Edward.

Messrs. Powell and Cooke have business in most of the above mines, as buyers and sellers. 16

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

15 Bryntail.	20 Great Hewas, 19s. 9d.	1 South Caradon, £342½.
10 Balnoon, 18s. 9d.	5 Herodsfoot, £7½.	15 St. Aub. & Grylls, £4¼.
20 Cather. and Jane, 3s. 9d.	5 Hingston Down.	20 Sou. Condurrow, 4s. 3d.
1 Cefn Brwyno, £42.	5 Holmbush, 37s. 6d.	10 Trebarwith, 12s. 9d.
20 Chancellorsville, 5s. 6d.	20 Kelly Bray.	20 Tamar Consols, 20s. 9d.
30 College Mines, 4s. 3d.	30 Lewis, 20s. 6d.	10 Trewetha, 21s.
10 Drake Walls, £1½.	20 Lady Bertha, 22s. 9d.	1 Trelawny, £34½.
20 Dyffryn Castell, 4s. 9d.	20 North Trelawny.	5 Wheal Wrey, £3.
10 East Buller, £3¼.	4 North Basset, £14¾.	2 Wheal Margaret.
20 East Tamar.	20 North Downs.	1 Wh. Mary Ann, £49¼.
5 E. Trefusis, £4 18s. 9d.	20 Pem. & E. Crin., 12s. 9d.	10 Wheal Edward, £8¼.
5 East Wh. Rose, £5 17s.	10 Pedn-an-dras, 19s. 3d.	5 West Basset, £24½.
10 Gawton United, 19s. 9d.	10 Pendeen Cons., 58s. 9d.	50 West Par Consols.
10 Great Alfred, £3¾.	1 Rosewarne, £29.	5 W. Providence, £8¼.
10 Grenville.	20 St. John del Rey, £13¾.	10 Wheal Arthur, last call included, £4 18s. 9d.

Mr. Herron recommends the following Dividend Mines, which will pay 30 per cent. upon the average:—Wheal Margaret, Mary Ann, Trelawny, Vale of Towy, Drake Walls, South Caradon, West Caradon, Par Consols, Herodsfoot, Kitty (Lelant). And the following Progressive Mines:—East Rosewarne, North Downs, Kelly Bray, and St. Aubyn and Grylls.

The fact of the London daily press now giving a place in their columns to the business done in British mines, together with the increasing circulation of the *Mining Journal*, which is the most intimately connected with these interests, show that the public are turning their attention to British mines, as a beneficial and legitimate mode for the investment of capital. This need not create much surprise, as the hitherto favourite channels for investment—viz., railways, joint-stock banks, turnpike trusts, and foreign gold schemes—have been attended with such very disastrous consequences to all concerned in them.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, Oct. 30, 1857. 17

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. W. C. Vivian as an underground agent and manager of mines in Cornwall, and in various foreign countries, to afford information on most important mining districts; and to inspect and report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several years' acquaintance of Mr. J. J. Reynolds, jun., with the transaction of the London share market, to obtain every advantage for those who may want either to buy or sell mining or any other description of stock.

Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds have daily information from the principal seats of mining, which is at the service of those who may honour them with their confidence.

The value of mining stock generally is advancing, owing to the sounder business principles which are being introduced into this great branch of industry, and to the brilliant prospects which the present high price of metals give to mining enterprise. Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds are of opinion that there never was a period when mining stock offered to enterprise so much safety, combined with such good chances of rapidly increasing value, and, from information recently received, they would direct the attention of capitalists to the following mines, as being sound undertakings, and their market value not in proportion to their prospects:—

North Roskear.	Camborne Vean.	New Wheal Vor.
North Frances.	Stray Park.	West Grenville.
North Wheal Crofty.	West Stray Park.	South Condurrow.
East Rosewarne United.	East Alfred.	

Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds are SELLERS of the following SHARES:—

5 Alfred Consols, £13¾.	5 North Crofty, £5¾.	1 United.
10 Camborne Vean, £7¾.	5 North Frances, £13¾.	50 West Grenville, 3s.
10 East Alfred, £3.	10 North Levant, £3¼.	1 West Seton, £340.
20 E. Rosewarne, £1¾.	1 North Roskear. £130.	5 West Stray Park, £5.
5 Gt. So. Tolgus, £16¼.	1 Rosewarne, £26.	1 Wheal Basset.
10 Gt. Wh. Baddern, 16s.	10 Sortridge Cons., £2¾.	5 Wheal Edward, £8¼.
5 Great Wheal Busy.	1 South Frances.	10 Wh. Grenville, 38s. 9d.
5 Lelant Consols, 30s.	10 Tincroft, £4.	1 Wheal Margaret, £84.
5 North Basset.	5 Trevoole.	

MR. FRANCIS R. BILL, CONTRACTOR, AND GENERAL ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR. 32, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

CONTRACTOR for the SUPPLY of RAILWAY MATERIALS of every description. Estimates prepared. Agencies undertaken. ACCOUNTANTSHIP BUSINESS of all kinds performed under contract, whereby a considerable saving on the usual cost may be effected. 7

MR. H. HUXHAM, COLLIERY VIEWER AND MINING ENGINEER, having resigned the management of Cwmseerbren Colliery, is NOW OPEN to PROFESSIONAL ENGAGEMENTS; and begs to assure those who may favour him with their commands that all business entrusted to his charge shall receive prompt attention, and be executed with the utmost fidelity and care. References and testimonials of the highest character can be produced. Terms moderate.

AN IN-DOOR ARTICLED PUPIL WANTED. He would have first-rate opportunities of attaining a thorough knowledge of practical and theoretical mining engineering, in all its branches.—Pont-y-pridd. 20

MANGANESE.—SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE MANGANÈSE, EHRENBREITSTEIN.

Agent—H. Schoelfield, 6, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 21

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.

SOLE MAKERS TO THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS, And the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom.

MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pliability, durability, and strength; and is admitted by the principal coal proprietors to be far superior to any other kind of wire rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c. 22

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON; AND AT 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL. 23

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DALRHIW COPPER AND LEAD MINE SHARES FOR ABSOLUTE SALE, HAVING BEEN FORFEITED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF CALLS.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has received instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Wednesday, the 4th of November, at One precisely, in suitable lots, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY (3000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, in DALRHIW COPPER AND LEAD MINE, near Rhayader, Radnorshire, forfeited for non-payment of calls, and which he can recommend as a good speculation.

Mr. T. P. Thomas will also SELL on the same day—

20 Old Wheal Basset.	40 Brynafod Hall.	20 Wheal Edward.
1 East Basset.	7 Great Alfred.	100 Lady Bertha.
1 Wheal Basset.	10 East Alfred.	100 East Rosewarne.
24 North Trelawny.	50 Sortridge Consols.	10 Alfred Consols.

The whole of which he can recommend as first-rate speculations and investments.

Catalogues and further particulars may be had of the secretary, Mr. George S. Soper, 13, Cannon-street; and of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London. 24

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, MINING AND SHARRBROKER, 3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. 25

WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, MINING AGENT, (For many years with Mr. T. P. Thomas), 57, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. 26

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET. N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares. 27

MR. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER AND GENERAL DEALER, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. 28

MINING OFFICES.—Mr. T. CARTHEW, ST. CLARE STREET, PENZANCE. 29

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is in a position to give the BEST ADVICE in the SELECTION and PURCHASE of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. 30

CAPT. JAMES HOSKING, MINE AGENT AND MINERAL SURVEYOR, MACHYNLLETH, NORTH WALES. Mines inspected and reported on at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Capt. Hosking has been engaged in inspecting, reporting, mapping, &c., for the last 23 years. 31

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHARE BROKERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS. MINING RECORDS OFFICE, 12, SOUTH PARADE, LEEDS.

Mines well selected are the best investments, paying from 15 to 30 per cent. on the outlay. They have to OFFER SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, and are ready to give every information relative to all mining matters.—Dated Oct. 30, 1857. 32

MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. BUSINESS TRANSACTED in all ENGLISH and FOREIGN MINES, and other SECURITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Information afforded in respect to Dividend-paying and Progressive Mines. 33

CAPTAIN JAMES WHITE, of HELSTON, UNDERTAKES to INSPECT and FURNISH BONA FIDE REPORTS on MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY in CORNWALL. 34

MR. JAMES T. TREMAYNE begs to inform his friends and the public that he has RETURNED TO LONDON, after two years' residence at Linares, in Spain, as Agent of the Linares Lead Mining and Smelting Company there, and is prepared to TRANSACT MINING BUSINESS, on the usual terms of the market; and he trusts the experience he has added to his former knowledge of English mining will afford grounds for increased confidence.

Offices, 3, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street. 35

£15,000.—MR. RYE is commissioned to INVEST £15,000 in SOUND DIVIDEND-PAYING and GOOD PROGRESSIVE MINES. Parties wishing to realise are requested to send in their lists as early as possible, with lowest prices. All offers to be absolute, giving one clear day, Mr. Rye having the option of taking any part, or the whole of the shares mentioned in such lists. Bankers: Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., and Co.—77, Old Broad-street. 36

£100,000 TO INVEST ON MORTGAGE OF MINERAL PROPERTY of ample value.—Apply to Mr. Wm. Williams, 16, Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire. 37

COLLIERY MANAGER OR VIEWER.—A GENTLEMAN, of considerable practical experience in every department of coal mining and colliery management, is desirous of entering into an ENGAGEMENT with respectable parties, as COLLIERY MANAGER or VIEWER, either in this country or abroad.—Apply to "P. J.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London. 38

TO IRON MINERS.—WANTED, an EXPERIENCED HAND, to TAKE CHARGE, under superintendence, of the WORKING of some HEMATITE IRON MINES. References for ability and character must be stated in application.—Apply, by letter only, to "C. E.," care of Mr. C. H. May, general advertisement office, 20, Lombard-street, London. 39

HAFOD, CARDIGANSHIRE.—TO LET, EXTENSIVE LEAD SETTS, with a good supply of water.—Apply to John Taylor, Esq., 7, Gray's Inn-square, London; Mr. Bagot, C.E., Llanelly, Carmarthenshire; or to Mr. Dan. Thomas, agent, Hafod, Rhayader, South Wales. 40

WANTED TO LEASE, or otherwise, a MINE containing the ORES of NICKEL and COBALT.—Address to Mr. Nichol, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London. 41

TO BE LET, EXTENSIVE ROYALTIES OF COAL, amounting to 1000 acres, to which more may be added, if requested, in the township of Fishburn, county Durham, the seams of which have been bored to. They are known to be applicable to steam-boat, manufacturing, and coking purposes.—For particulars, plans, &c., apply to Mr. Thos. E. Forster, 7, Ellison-place, Newcastle; or to Mr. E. F. Boyd, Urpeth, Chester-le-street.—Oct. 8, 1857. 42

SULPHUR ORE.—FOR SALE, a LARGE QUANTITY of MUNDIC, containing a high percentage of sulphur.—Apply to Mr. J. H. Murchison, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, from whom samples can be obtained. 43

TO CAPITALISTS.—An EXTENSIVE and very valuable IRON MINE in DEAN FOREST TO BE SOLD.—Apply to "A. Z.," Post-office, Coleford. Particulars will be sent to real name and address. 44

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES. The BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—Roupell and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London. 45

STEAM BOILERS MADE BY WILLIAM WILSON, LILY BANK BOILER WORKS, GLASGOW, on the most approved principles, and delivered in all parts of England at moderate rates. 46

TO IRONMASTERS, ENGINEERS, AND FOUNDERS.—The HARRINGTON IRON COMPANY are now PREPARED to SUPPLY MELTING and FORGE PIG-IRON, made from the rich HEMATITE IRON ORES of CUMBERLAND.—Address, Harrington Iron Company, Cumberland. 47

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM. STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c.
	NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED. 48

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed. 49

QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING.—Mr. Murchison's REVIEW FOR PAST QUARTER is NOW READY, price 6d., at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London. 50

MEMS. OF MINES AND MINERS.—No. XXI.

The late Brothers Gundry (Goldsithney).—The celebrated mine Wheal Vor was principally the property of these gentlemen, whose names are well known in connection with one of the most lengthened and tedious Chancery suits on record. They afford most striking examples of the strange vicissitudes of mining; a volume might be filled by their eventful history alone; but as our purpose is merely to sketch the circumstances of their connection with mining for illustrative purposes, we shall not enter on the case further than is necessary to that end. During its former mighty career as a mine these gentlemen were the managers at the outset; to this they added the business of bankers, to which profession many persons attribute their sad reverses; be that as it may, they were doomed to disappointment and ruin. It is said that in the end scarcely a pound out of the proceeds of this wonderful mine found its way into the pockets of either these gentlemen, their descendants, or their creditors, and that they died in poverty. Here is an example in proof of the indiscretion and folly of condemning mining as being ruinous, because persons engaged in it are ruined: these gentlemen were not sacrificed by mining, for their mines have been productive beyond precedent. If persons without sufficient capital to carry out their undertakings be overtaken by misfortune, they should not charge mining with the fault, but impute it to their own want of proper caution, and just appreciation of their capabilities to carry out their engagements.

The late Mr. John Sylvester (Helston) was purser of the Great Wheal Vor for many years during its prosperity. Mr. Sylvester was a person of extraordinarily active habits and persevering industry: he was particularly distinguished as a far-seeing, shrewd, clever fellow, and one who was continually looked up to for suggestive advice by his fellow-townsmen. Mr. Sylvester, as "mine host" of the Star, in addition to his other engagements, was the very model of a Boniface. Here, by his business habits, liberality, and *bonhommie*, he soon accumulated a handsome independence, which he did not long live to enjoy. John Sylvester, although proverbially the "prince of good fellows," was not so in the generally received acceptation of the term, being anything but a Bacchanalian; he was, however, kind, hospitable, charitable, and liberal-minded. By the practice of these virtues he endeared himself to all. He died regretted by all of every class, and has left a name and reputation we wish many of the rising generation may as well deserve. John Sylvester started in life with very slender means, and is a proof that industry, talent, and politeness will be successful in any sphere of life, if practised with assiduity and caution.

Capt. Henry Grose (Roche, Cornwall) is one of the instances in which natural abilities, when properly cultivated and directed to one favourite pursuit, triumph over the circumstances of birth and education. Born of humble parentage, honesty and hard work were his patrimony, mine working and tin streaming his education. With no other tutor than Dame Nature, he has placed himself in a situation of high respectability; his integrity is undoubted, his practical knowledge is admitted, and his endeavour still further to elevate himself by self-cultivation to be admired and commended. Born in one of the wildest and dreariest regions, even of the most barren parts of Cornwall, the captain and his brothers, men of herculean strength, managed to so improve themselves as to be capable of undertaking the direction of extensive concerns. The subject of this paper has lately had the compliment paid him of being selected as the principal agent of an extensive mine, from a large number of competitors; the most gratifying feature in the appointment is its being conferred chiefly from the patronage of parties he had previously served in a humbler capacity, where his straightforward dealings, prompt attention, and correct behaviour, had won for him golden opinions. It is the object of these papers as much to award the meed of praise to the humble as to the great: where modest worth deserves it, and it comes under our observation, it shall be noticed in preference, as examples to the rising generation to emulate. This is a favourable instance for our purpose, and should teach the young that no situation is so humble but it may be improved, no circumstances so adverse they may not be overcome by assiduity and attention, and that it is to these merits alone Capt. Grose owes his appointment to the sole management of the Pencorse Consols Mines. Capt. Grose's elder brother was a rather celebrated tin streamer, who had extensive works near the Jamaica Inn, on the road from Camelford to Bodmin. His works were attended by considerable success. The author of these papers has obtained from this source some splendid examples of wood stream tin, and beautiful columnar crystals of the same mineral, slightly attrited, but of a size now unknown—or, at least, he has never seen any bearing any comparison, some of the shafts of the crystals being 1 in. high, and more than 1½ in. round; where not attrited, the polish was splendid. Some of them, when fractured, presented the well-known semi-transparent appearance so often seen in fine tin crystals. This Capt. Grose was accidentally killed a few years since, much regretted by his friends. The subject of this memoir we wish success to in his new undertaking.

Captain Philip Hawke (Queen of Dart Mine, Ashburton) is another working miner selected by his superiors to fill an important office. This gentleman, like the former, was born to hard work, and owes his elevation in society entirely to himself. Attention and study, by reading and observation, have rendered him what he is, a very clever captain as a miner, and as a mining engineer he is equalled but by few. By severe practical experience he has perfected himself as an underground mechanist, as well at surface, his pit and shaftwork being particularly eminent. A few years since witnessed him a "bal boy," in St. Agnes; afterwards all the gradations were passed through, until we find him shaftman, and then captain of the mine at the head of this paper. Merit and ability are seldom long hid, even if they be not worthily rewarded. Capt. Hawke had not long been in this position before the superintendence of another large mine was offered him, and accepted, we believe with mutual satisfaction and advantage. Although almost uneducated, the captain has taught himself sufficiently to undertake and manage these affairs most creditably. His natural *bonhommie*, that we have scarcely an idiom to express, has done much for him, his easy manner, and frank, open conversation, winning even from his superiors attention, and from his inferiors respect. We look on Capt. Philip Hawke as a good example of what young miners may become, if they choose. Here we give two instances, after which who need call on Jupiter to assist; then, the god's advice to "clap your shoulder to the wheel" is not without its utility.

Captain Pope (Basset Mine, Redruth).—This gentleman, in taking the principal working department of such a mine as this, entails on himself no small responsibility. With what effect, his having filled it and the pockets of the adventurers with success will probably be deemed the best and most decisive answer. But such are the facts. Capt. Pope is another of the noble specimens of open-hearted candour, and of independent, straightforward conduct, who have the guardianship and care of our mining interests, and who have been frequently so grossly misrepresented. Capt. Pope is one of the gentlemen whose position entitles him and his opinions to great respect, both of which have their due appreciation, his views on mines and mining subjects being frequently called into requisition, his "mining reports" being destitute of the flattering compliments so generally accorded, except the property deserves it. Possessed of the entire confidence of the noble company he serves, Capt. Pope is enabled to, and most readily does, accompany visitors to the mine, when he explains the processes of raising, dressing, and managing the ores and machinery, with a lucidity and politeness of manner doubling the obligation, which many an one who reads this memoir will gratefully acknowledge. The author owes many thanks for the kindness accorded by Capt. Pope when visiting his mine with strangers, to elucidate their magnitude and management, invariably has the most studied attention and greatest hospitality been shown, to his and his friends delight, to the credit of the captain, and honour and profit of Cornish mining interests. Capt. Pope is an excellent example of what a mining captain is and should be; he, and such as he, are the portraits which we like to draw, and whom we have faintly endeavoured to do justice to in our Photograph of the "Captain." This gentleman, as may be supposed, has a very extensive acquaintance, amongst whom it would be but a faint expression to say he is respected—for he is beloved, as a sincere friend, a good neighbour, and a deserving man.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—No. 1.

What a change has taken place in the trade of Great Britian within the last 40 years! What sources of wealth we have which were then unknown—how the surface of the country is changed by the establishment of railway communication! Villages have become towns, and towns have become populous as large cities; the enterprise and industry of society seem to have taken a fresh direction, the mineral treasures of the earth having opened such numerous channels through which wealth must flow. Production in the absolute sense of the term is natural: vast processes going on since the creation of the world have furnished a store of limitless riches. But manufacture makes mineral treasures valuable; and to the increase of trade we owe the rising importance of mines and mining districts. There is an inseparable connection between mines and manufactures, though by a casual observer the connection cannot be at once recognised. However many difficulties may have arisen from railway speculations, their existence has placed us in a position which without them we could never have reached. When it is remembered that 50 years ago nearly the only means of transit were the canal and the stage wagon, the loss of time and the consequent expense of carriage almost destroyed the soul and spirit of commerce. In the manufacturing districts less business was transacted, and consequently mining operations were less profitable. The strange figure in the frock and broad-brimmed round hat, with curious laced boots, the soles of which were a mass of iron nails, the short breeches, and long leathern leggings, whose whole body seemed to move as if regulated by slow-motioned machinery, the whip, and the peculiar language, which horses could only understand, the long stoppages at the Blue Lion, Lord Nelson, and a thousand other places, marked a character and a trade which has happily ceased to exist. Many manufacturing districts at that time were half agricultural in their appearance, the trees and fields being in close proximity to the smoking volcanoes of modern business. Now the railway night trains bring to the spot the mineral substances which form the base of our manufactures—both the elegant and the useful—and are nearly the sole foundation of our national productions. It is an advantage which shareholders in mines should never neglect to calculate, that they may easily assure themselves that our manufacturers are their customers, and according to their consumption, in some measure, may be calculated the profits of mining undertakings.

A Word or Two about Photographs.—It will be admitted that a photograph must be a correct likeness: it must give the wrinkle, the wort, or the wen—whatever is in the human face must be correctly shown. There is a story of Hogarth being engaged to paint a likeness of a noble lord; and he did so, in accordance with the art he so remarkably possessed. When the picture was finished, his patron was impressed with the notion that he looked worse in the painting than he would have liked to look, and, therefore, he neglected to pay the artist and take the portrait. The consequence was Hogarth, pressed for money, sent to know if his lordship would take his picture; if not, Mr. Eyre, the wild beast manager, had made him an offer, which he must take to dispose of it. The fact is, the painter to nature had offended his customer, because he spoke the truth. This indulgence is claimed for these photographs: they are the truths of recollection and understanding, if circumstances require real names he will give his own also, that if there should be any blame it come upon the right person. In photographing men, the circumstances which have made them possessors of wealth, and influenced their character, cannot be omitted. In a word, the object of these pictures will be to show the intimate connection between mines and manufactures, and the dependence of one district upon another, the private wealth which has accrued from manufacturing skill and perseverance, and how all would have been impossible without mineral productions. But to business; well, to begin, there is—

Mr. James Dixon, and his teapots.—Many persons can remember the time when pewter dishes and earthenware teapots were the gala articles of the houses of the middle classes. Silver and silver-plated goods were confined entirely to the higher ranks. When Britannia metal was introduced, the articles made of pewter were displaced by goods which had almost as elegant an appearance as silver. I need not remind your readers where the tin, antimony, and regulus, used in making Britannia metal, come from, nor need I acquaint them that the firm of J. Dixon and Son is a Sheffield house; but I must say I witnessed the origin of the house, then its name was not known, and the shortest, dirtiest, narrowest, and almost the most disreputable street in the town of Sheffield, was the place where James Dixon laid the foundation of a prosperous and respectable career. He was not the first person who had made teapots, dishes, covers, candle-sticks, spoons, &c., of the then new substances, before-named, but he was the first to carry it out with admirable success. When in Silver-street, James Dixon, coupled with his own exertions, those of a few men, boys, and girls, pursuing a steady, industrious, and sensible course, found himself in possession of means to extend his operations, and consequently built a part of the premises in Green-lane, to which he gave the name of "Cornish-place;" there he employed a great number of men, women, and boys; the latter he had as apprentices, whom he boarded out. That system created a great alarm amongst his men, who saw that the principal part of their employment being done by boys would reduce their influence, lower their wages, and finally leave them without a regular source of maintainance; consequently, a struggle was commenced, which engaged the attention and sympathy of the town, and was, no doubt, the strongest source of suffering which ever fell to the lot of James Dixon. However, it ended in many of his workmen returning to their former employment, and in the commencement of other houses in the same line of trade. But competition was not much feared by the firm of James Dixon and Sons. It was said their influence was such in the mining districts that they got as much by their transactions in metal as they did by the manufacture of teapots. However, money increased beyond the requirements of the Britannia metal trade, and the powder-flask and also the silver-plating businesses were carried on at Cornish-place; still there were abundance, and large investments were made in the purchase of estates and large plots of land. The business talent of J. Dixon could not be separated from him by all the instances of success which appeared before him, and the most certain evidences of wealth before he could, with propriety, be called an old man. But his last speculation was the purchase of an estate, where he ended his days. Page Hall, the noblest mansion in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, was to be sold by auction, and the purchasers of that estate were fully calculated upon; but, at the sale, they were outbid, and when the business was revealed they said—"What! Dixon bought Page Hall?" Dixon overheard the expression of surprise, and immediately rejoined, "Yes! Dixon's bought it, and you can have your money any day." After this transaction, Dixon retired from the business, which henceforth was managed by his sons; but sometime previous to his death a number of workmen in the firm, some having been employed there 20 years, and some more, waited on him at Page Hall, and presented him with a testimonial of their esteem. In return, he addressed them in the homely language which James Dixon could only speak. He reminded them of his small beginnings and his success, in which he acknowledged himself indebted to Providence, his exertions, sobriety, and the fidelity and esteem of his workmen, on which he prided himself in no ordinary degree. Such is a brief photograph of Jas. Dixon: its improvement is easy. The mineral wealth of Cornwall, and the manufacturing skill of the town of Sheffield, created for his family a trade and a fortune, and gave employment to hundreds of the respectable population of the town.—John Bennett.

Danger Signals for Railway Passengers.—The detonating fog-signals now placed on the rails, when exploded by the wheel of the engine passing over them, make so loud a report that it is heard by the passengers throughout the train. I have made wooden or paper grenades for house defence as far back as the year 1824. One of these, charged with the same composition that I charge my fog-signals, equal parts by weight of chlorate of potassa and sulphuret of antimony, thrown or dropped out of the window of a railway carriage, or allowed to slide down through a tube or spout, being winged like a shuttlecock, would explode to a certainty on striking the ground, and make such a report as would be heard both by the guard of the train and driver of the engine. These signals take up but little room, and could safely be carried in a small box, placed permanently within each carriage. Specimens of them are to be seen at the South Kensington Museum of Inventions.—J. Norton: *Rosherville, Oct. 27.*

Original Correspondence.

"SLEIKENSIDES."

Sir,—Your amusing correspondent, Mr. George Henwood, has again brought forward the "sleikensides" question in your Journal. He appears to have forgotten the contents of my reply to his last letter on this subject, dated June 22:—"After Mr. G. Henwood has given us his meaning of 'true sleikensides,' &c., I shall, if necessary, supply you with further information on this subject."

Your readers will, doubtless, remember Mr. Henwood's first letter on "sleikensides," in your Journal of June 6, wherein he most distinctly stated, "Slickenslides certainly do not occur in the limestone, millstone grit, or hazel formations." Such a statement, so contrary to the experience of almost all miners engaged in the limestone districts of North Wales, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Northumberland, &c., required correction, or, at all events, the meaning of Mr. Henwood's "sleickenslides." I have been since the month of June much engaged in the mines of the limestone districts in North Wales, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland, and in almost every mine some parts exhibited the phenomenon of "sleikensides." Indeed, it has been a very common remark amongst the agents that Mr. Henwood could not have visited the lead mines in the limestone districts, otherwise he would not have made such a statement in the *Mining Journal*, as "sleikensides certainly do not occur in the limestone," &c. If Mr. Henwood has not been able to detect "sleikensides" in the limestone lead mines, where they are so abundant, it is not very probable that he would succeed in observing "sleikensides" in such a rock as granite, where they are necessarily much rarer than in the sedimentary and slaty formations. Mr. Henwood very justly observes, in his last letter, "It is one so little understood by 'practicals' even, that no wonder theorists are at sea." This I believe is the true cause of the confusion, the so-called 'practicals' confining their attention to the immediate object of remuneration and the necessaries of life, and not troubling themselves to communicate these phenomena to book-makers. Again, the latter, when they write on mining, are obliged to be assisted by mere theorists, who seldom have the opportunity of studying the various natural effects observed underground. Hence the cause of so much vague and worthless writing on mining, mineral veins, and igneous embellishments, condemned by real and practical men, who have studied these things in the field of operation, and not in mere books.

Even in the very simple question of "heaves," or "dislocations," there is very great confusion of ideas amongst intelligent working men. For example, I have often gone into mines where the lodes had been lost, and heaved for many fathoms in extent; indeed, the heaving of lodes is a very common phenomenon in mines, and well known to miners; yet, notwithstanding the observed fact staring them in the face, and accompanied by all the phenomena attendant on a dislocation, many of them still maintain that no real movement or true heave had taken place.

The same in the limestone and coal districts, where we find "upthrows" and "downthrows" for upwards of 50 fms. in extent, with all the beds beautifully displayed in each side exactly alike, and the sides of the faults, or dislocating joints, grooved and polished by the "head walls" sliding down the "foot walls." Yet with all these facts before them, and the terms "upthrows" and "downthrows" of the series freely used, many will argue that the beds never moved, and that they have always been in that state. I remember a case of dislocation in the ironstone district, where a trunk of an arborescent fern had been snapped in two by the rupture; one piece was found on the one side, and the other on the other side, upwards of 50 yards asunder. When such cases as these are not sufficient to convince men that these formations were formerly continuous, that they have been subsequently broken and gradually dislocated, and that the masses have been rubbing one on the other, it would be useless to discuss the subject with them.

Mr. Henwood has seen, or, at all events, believes in the existence of, "real heaves," and has seen "true slides;" but it is very evident that he has much to learn on this subject—not by asking questions of those who may not have troubled themselves about such things, but by studying the phenomena himself underground in many localities, and for many years. Mr. Henwood states in his last letter—"Now, Sir, these conditions (one wall rubbing against the other) do not satisfy my mind. I have in vain sought for the 'shod wheel;' I have in vain sought the metal mark, not mineral, to slide, and give the lustre. I opine that, had it been produced by such causes, they would long since have been corroded by oxidisation or decomposition." They often corrode, but I have specimens in my possession from the silver mines of Mariquita since 1837, which are as bright now as when they were blasted from the rock. I have also specimens from Carn Brea and Wheal Basset, which are nearly as bright as when I had them broken underground in 1843.

Although I never was engaged as a miner at Redruth, like your correspondent, nevertheless I am much better acquainted with the whole of the mines of that district than Mr. Henwood appears to be aware of; and I believe Capt. C. Thomas and others, who have studied the phenomena of mineral veins, &c., could have enlightened your correspondent on these abstruse subjects. It is to be regretted that he does not consult those who have given much attention to them.

Mr. Henwood states that he called Capt. Pascoe's attention to the subject. "In his mine, and at Penstruthal, are slides in the granite; these are very extensive dislocations, *with smooth surfaces* on them, and *bright*, but not 'sleickenslides.'" I must, therefore, ask again that if these bright and smooth surfaces are not "sleikensides," what is the true character of Mr. Henwood's "sleickenslides," which are not to be found in granite, nor yet even in the limestone district? I think your readers will agree with me that it behoves your correspondent to give us the definition at once of his true "sleickenslides," so as to avoid confusion of ideas and endless discussions, as it appears that mere smooth and bright surfaces will not do.

I shall conclude this in repeating what I stated in my letter of June 22: "The phenomenon of 'sleikensides,' or rather the meaning of this term, employed by the German miners in the Hartz, Clausthall, Freiberg, and also in England amongst the lead miners in the limestone districts of the North, is confined to the mere appearance of a smooth and polished surface in the joints or sides of the veins. These surfaces are frequently found grooved and jet black, but sometimes as white as chalk, or polished white marble. Some English miners, and also quarrymen, call them 'slick slides.' The colour depends, of course, on the contents of the joints. When pyrites happens to be present, the polished surface frequently exhibits the appearance of mosaic work. I have seen these polished and grooved faces in almost all rocks subject to ruptures and dislocations," and indeed in some of the hard clay formations." I have seen the phenomenon of "sleikensides" in the chalk formation, the lias, the carboniferous, in the metalliferous limestone, the slaty districts, the talcose and micaceous schists, the gneiss and talcose granites, and more especially in the decomposed parts of the latter. I have not only seen the phenomenon in the different formations on the Continent and America, and most abundantly in the limestone districts of the North of England, but also in the granite at the Caradon Consols; likewise I have seen and taken specimens out of the granite from the Basset and Carn Brea Mines.

I inspected nearly the whole of the principal mines of Devon and Cornwall in 1843, with the special object of comparing the phenomena of the formation of deposits, heaves, cross-joints, smooth surfaces, &c., with those I had observed and studied during my long and laborious investigations abroad. I have frequently inspected the Cornish mines since, as many of the mining agents of Cornwall could inform your correspondent.

On reference to Mr. Henwood's letter of June, he made some allusion to *primite* limestone, which caused further confusion. I hope, therefore, Mr. Henwood, in his reply to this, will give us the true character of his "sleickenslides," so that we may know what he means by that term, and also what he calls *primitive* limestone.

It must be remembered that, in entering into this question, your correspondent started—not on matters of opinion, but on *observed facts*, and *descriptions of the same*—not in the sayings and opinions of men whose whole attentions are almost confined to manual labour, but to his own observations and experience in the numerous mines which, according to his statement, he has examined. I trust, therefore, Mr. Henwood will stand fairly on his own ground—defend his argument by the strength of his *own* observations and experience. Scientific questions ought not "to create a paper war." When parties have a thorough knowledge of their subject, and are capable of defending their points on scientific grounds and experience, they seldom give rise to "a paper war," and much less do they degenerate to a style of ridicule, or mining slang.

I hope Mr. Henwood will take these observations in good part, more

especially as the *scientific columns* of the *Mining Journal* are intended for the illustration of facts and observed phenomena, strictly and truly as they are seen, by men who are engaged in the mining profession, and have been trained for that purpose; consequently, those who venture to write in these columns are necessarily subject to be criticised and corrected. Those who cannot bear such corrections in a friendly manner, where errors and oversights happen to be somewhat glaring, and will not confess them when pointed out, ought not to enter into the arena of scientific discussion.

Shrewsbury, Oct. 26. EVAN HOPKINS.

P.S.—I think Mr. Henwood has undertaken a very happy task, and one in which he appears not only better acquainted, but apparently quite a master of — Biographical and Photographical Sketches of Mines and Miners, which he renders in a pleasing and amusing style. I hope he will favour us with the negative as well as the positive pictures; and thereby produce such impressions as will not only hold up the true character of legitimate mines and miners, but also that which does them injury. Pictures are much better appreciated, and appear more like nature, when the lights and *shades* are blended together. I also hope that he will bear in mind the distinction that exists between successful *miners* and successful *speculators*, in holding them up as patterns to be imitated by the rising generation of miners.—E. H.

MINERAL DEPOSITS, AND THE CLEAVAGE OF ROCKS.

SIR,—I am pleased to find, from the communication of your able Cornish correspondent, that my much esteemed scientific friends, Messrs. R. W. Fox and Enys, have again given their attention to these very interesting subjects. Unfortunately for the progress of the question of the phenomena of cleavage planes, Cornwall does not display these planes in the magnitude and geometrical order in which they are seen in Norway, Sweden, North America, California, South America, Cape of Good Hope, and Australia, hence the difficulty of comprehending the phenomena, and to appreciate the beauty and uniformity of the laminated structure of the primary rocks. Cornwall predominates in the exfoliated, and not the vertical, cleavage structure, which is common to what the Germans call *schiefer*, which is a transition of the granite to the slaty structure. This is one of the causes why the phenomena of primary cleavage are not appreciated in England.

With regard to mineral deposits, England affords as good examples as any place in the world to study the laws by which they are governed. The true bearing beds of the sedimentary series are not always found equally productive, owing, apparently, to altered local conditions. It sometimes happens that the superincumbent grit becomes the metallic recipient of the subordinate bearing limestone bed, in consequence of mechanical causes, and not from the barrenness of the limestone below, nor yet the productive qualities of the grit above, *per se*. So with the killas and granite. Sometimes the one, and sometimes the other, are found productive, according to local causes. Again, the granite, the elvan, and the killas, although different in appearance, are often identically the same in chemical composition.

Not only are mineral deposits influenced and governed by local chemical composition, mechanical actions, and cross-courses, but also by great terrestrial causes. It is greatly to be regretted that these subjects are so much neglected in a country where they could be studied so well. I wish the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic could establish such a mining school or lecture-rooms as would bring these important subjects to the notice of the intelligent and educated practical men, with sections and observations founded strictly on facts.

Were such an institution established, there would be no difficulty in getting it well supplied with observations and sections from the different mining districts. This would be of much more value than what is commonly called "geological lectures;" which are, generally speaking, but merely embellished fanciful theories, which are of no practical utility. Mineralogy and assaying may be studied in the cabinet and laboratory, but mining and practical geology, with all their true phenomena, can only be studied in the works of Nature. Hence the importance of constantly presenting the latter as they are seen in their active moist state to the eyes of the students.—*Oct. 28.* EVAN HOPKINS.

MANUFACTURE OF CAST-STEEL—UCHATIUS'S PATENT.

CHALLENGE FOR £1000 TO TEST ITS VALUE.

Provisional specification, left by Franz Uchatius at the office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his petition, on Oct. 1, 1855.

I, Franz Uchatius, of Vienna, Captain in the Austrian service, do hereby declare the nature of the said invention for an "improvement in the process of manufacturing cast-steel" to be as follows:—The object of this invention is to manufacture cast-steel directly from pig-iron, by melting it in the presence of material that will determine the amount (according to the proportion required) of carbon that shall enter into combination with the iron, and facilitate the separation of the impurities from the molten metal. The pig-iron is granulated by pouring it, while in a molten state, into water, and it is then in the best state for conversion into cast-steel. To the pig-iron thus reduced pulverised sparry iron and fine clay are added, or grey oxide of manganese may be used instead of this latter. This mixture is put into crucibles, and the manipulation of melting and casting is proceeded with in the usual way of producing cast-steel. In order to obtain the harder kinds of steel, charcoal is added in small quantities to the above-mentioned combinations. In place of sparry iron and grey oxide of manganese other mineral substances, having the same or nearly the same chemical affinities, may be used, or combinations of these substances. It will be understood that the object of this invention is not merely to effect an economy in the manufacture of cast-steel, but also to produce that article of a determinate instead of an approximate quality.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Above I beg leave to hand you the provisional specification of Capt. Franz Uchatius, and to offer the following remarks upon the much-renowned process which it professes to set forth. The object of the inventor is to "manufacture cast-steel directly from pig-iron." This does not, therefore, mean that we are to manufacture cast-steel from refined iron, or from a mixture of bar and cast-iron.

"The pig is granulated by pouring it, when in a molten state, into water, and it is then in the best state for conversion into cast steel." This I deny, for it is in the worst state—in the state of case-hardened spherules of white cast-iron, not easily acted upon by the oxide of iron subsequently mixed with it. The true method of granulation is embodied and set forth in Letters Patent granted to me, Nov. 14, 1856, and by which process the pig-iron retains its grey state, and exposes its particles of free carbon to the direct action of the combining atoms of oxygen, from the iron ore employed. The patentee then adds fine clay to the mixture, or grey oxide of manganese. As these substances produce effects diametrically opposite, I am at a loss to understand why one should be found a substitute for the other. The mixture which the patentee thus arrives at is now to be melted into cast-steel in the ordinary manner.

If now we adopt the directions given by the patentee, we find that if the pig-iron be very pure, and the spathose ore also very free from earthy matter, we may, by a slow and well-regulated heat in melting, obtain an ingot of tolerably good cast-steel, and that without much injury to the melting-pot; and the injury is found to be still less if we omit the use of the clay and grey oxide of manganese altogether. At the second charge, the furnace having become much hotter than at first, the mixture has no time for passing through its chemical changes properly, and the oxide of iron fuses rapidly with the manganese into an active penetrating slag, which soon eats its way through the sides of the melting-pot.

The degree of hardness of the steel depends not merely upon the proportion of ore to iron in the mixture, but also upon the rapidity with which the heat is brought upon it after charging. Thus, with a slowly-raised temperature 1 lb. of ore to 4 lbs. of iron will produce soft welding cast-steel; but bring the heat up as quickly as possible, as is usually done in melting ordinary cast-steel, and the above proportion will yield cast-steel resembling white iron, and nearly as hard and intractable, and in every instance, though the proportions of ore and iron can be readily and accurately adjusted beforehand, it is the temperature and rate of melting alone which ultimately determines the quality as regards the hardness or softness of the ingots obtained. So that in working a set of melting holes, each one would yield ingots of varying degrees of hardness, and no uniformity of quality could be obtained.

The drawbacks to the success of the process are these:—

1. The difficulty of obtaining pure iron and pure spathose iron ore.
2. The small quantity, by weight of the mixture, which can be introduced into the melting-pot, owing to its bulky nature.
3. The difficulty of obtaining ingots free from red-shortness, or excess of hardness, when drawn into bars.
4. The formation of an errosive slag in the melting-pot, to the great injury and speedy destruction of that costly article.
5. The impracticability of producing serviceable cast-steel from coke pig-iron.
6. The utter uncertainty, especially at the second charge, as to what the result will prove to be, whether hard steel or soft steel.

My opinion, then, is this—that Capt. Uchatius has patented the process before he well understood its nature, and the drawbacks to which it was liable; and I think also that much has been advanced respecting the alleged success of this process for which no sufficient grounds exist.

To clear up the matter, I challenge Capt. Uchatius, or his agents, for the sum of 500*l.*, to produce, under his patent, sound, serviceable cast steel from British coke pig-iron direct; and when they have tried and failed to do this, I will accept their challenge for 1000*l.* to produce sound serviceable cast steel from British coke pig-iron, on the atomic plan, and without any mixture of clay, oxide of manganese, or any of these pot-destroying ingredients. If Capt. Uchatius and his friends decline my challenge, they will lie under the imputation of having advanced what they cannot carry out effectually; and if they accept the trial and win, I will frankly own that they are as wise, or wiser, than I am, as to this process. If, however, I should gain the day, I hope the public will recognise me as the true Amphitryon, and I shall then no longer have it to say, with Virgil—

"Hos ego versiculos feci,
Tulit alter honores."

Coleford, Oct. 27. ROBERT MUSHET.

MANUFACTURE OF CAST-STEEL.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Ingot," seems much *heated*, and but that I have succeeded in *drawing him out*, I should have feared that he might prove a little *cracky*; but as he turns out to be a *man of mould*, I will venture a reply to his remarks. I do not think, then, that I indulged in any kind of sneering as far as the atomic process of steel-making is concerned; for I decidedly praised it, and no man can esteem it more highly than I do, and I believe no one has had more experience therein than myself. Still my description was strictly accurate, and unless Uchatius and his "Fidus Achates," Lenz, have stumbled upon some fresh unpatented discovery, I shall never have to recant my opinion. Not only am I willing to take a license for making steel upon this plan, which has no difficulties except the obstacle of prejudice and ignorance, but I will pay "Ingot," or any one else, handsomely if they can teach me how to make Uchatius's steel from British coke pig-iron direct, and which, when made, shall possess an ordinary commercial value. I am, as "Ingot" will see, already in the market for 50 tons, at 60*l.* per ton.

As I have myself had no bungling or failure with the atomic process, it is the bungling and failure of others which has led me to "rush into print;" and right glad am I to learn that Uchatius and Co. can now instruct a humble steel-maker like myself, without any bungling and failure on their part, as heretofore. "Justitia" says the furnaces are not yet finished, but thinks they will be soon. I suppose, then, the steel he saw was made, as it were, extempore, without furnaces; perhaps by means of a refracting lens during the late hot season. "Justitia" must pardon this second pun, which the remembrance of "Punica fides" involuntarily extorts from me. If the furnaces are lined with common fire-bricks, they will be *finished* much sooner than "Justitia" may anticipate. I have forwarded a copy of R. Mushet's steel patent for insertion, as "Eisenstein" suggests. I do not think that "Eisenstein's" comparison is one of the most apposite, for I question if Hercules would have denied the poor wagoner his aid, if he had seen him struggling with his shoulder to the one wheel, whilst a Titan (Anglice, a Silurian giant) was holding on tight against him at the opposite wheel.

Oct. 26. SIDEROS.

[The eight patents taken since Sept. last by Mr. R. Mushet, being fully referred to in another column, precludes the necessity for inserting that sent by "Sideros," which we may state, however, is the first of those bearing date Sept. 22.]

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.

SIR,—"Sideros" says that I have seen some of the "Potsdam" steel at Ebbw Vale; he is wrong, "wrong as wrong can be." The "Potsdam" steel is, no doubt, some awful bad stuff of his own making; but I *have* seen some of the Uchatius steel. As soon as the Ebbw Vale Company have built their furnaces, they will, no doubt, supply him with 50 tons at 60*l.* per ton, but I do not wish to have anything to do with it. A friend of mine at Newport told me, a few days ago, that the "scientific and practical Roper" is going to make 10 tons of steel per day; but, much as I admire Mr. Roper as a clever man, I think that the last figure ought to be cut off, and 1 ton per day left.

"Ingot's" letter is commendable; I hope that "Sideros" will read it, and follow his advice. I am afraid that "Sideros" will be "found wanting" when the day comes for him to pay down his money for a license. I should not advise him to "rush into print," as "Ingot" calls it, again, as I am afraid that as in his first letter he gave the public all his knowledge (?) concerning the iron and steel trade, he might ruin his literary character (*Query*, has he any?) by putting a lot of worse trash in his next letter, if there be one, than he put in his last.

I have heard that there is only one furnace at Ebbw Vale; that one was used by the great man in knowledge (?), but little in stature, Mr. Lenz. Perhaps the Ebbw Vale Company have got some of the Uchatius steel at Ebbw Vale now? If so, will they be good enough to send a small piece of it to "Sideros," so that he can make some of his "mill chisels," and prove whether the steel is better than the, no doubt, abominable stuff which he makes.—*Monmouthshire, Oct. 27.* JUSTITIA.

THE UCHATIUS STEEL PROCESS.

SIR,—A most amusing letter appeared in your Journal of the 17th, signed "Sideros," which I can hardly think could have been seriously meant. It was said of a well-known punster, that he would sooner lose his friend than his joke. The son of the ancient steel caster could not withstand the chance of so many tempting puns, and so falls foul of a process he himself acknowledges to be both beautiful and valuable. Since he is so anxious about the success of Capt. Uchatius, and the doings of Mr. Lenz, I have great pleasure in informing him that the last-named gentleman is now engaged in carrying out this invention in Austria, where the Uchatius steel is to be manufactured on a large scale; and furthermore to relieve the mind of the ancient steel caster's progeny, I am happy to tell him that the pots do not misbehave themselves, as all his own seem to have done.

Such men as Bessemer and Martien need no unskilful defenders; their eminent services must be acknowledged by all scientific and practical people; and by none can they be appreciated more than by the gentleman who claims with justice the invention of making cast-steel by a process as new as it is successful—an invention the result of long years of practice, and the application of scientific attainments of no ordinary character.

"Sideros" alludes with such regret to the "good old days" of coaches and sailing-packets, that I am led to infer that he has not kept pace with the times; or has the son of the "ancient steel caster" lately come from France, where, alas! those good old days, when none but Huntzman's steel was permitted, have long passed over, and a more enlightened public has learnt that Turton, Stubbs, and a host of other modern steel casters, may produce a steel as good, and at something under the "unheard-of prices," so regretted by "Sideros."—*Vienna, Oct. 26.* POLLUX.

NEW PLAN FOR LAYING SUBMARINE ELECTRIC CABLES.

SIR,—It has been remarked by a modern writer that the word "impossible" has been banished out of the engineer's vocabulary; and it is, perhaps, safe to say that the modern engineer understands the term only in the sense intended by Shakspeare, when he makes one of his heroes exclaim—"I will attempt impossibilities, and overcome them." Now that two nations, separated by thousands of miles of stormy ocean, should hold instantaneous communication with each other, appears as an impossibility, but is so only in the Shaksperian sense of the word; for, doubtless, it is one of those "impossibilities" which Science has decreed shall be overcome.

But in adopting those inventions which are revolutionising the world difficulties have had to be surmounted. Many experiments have resulted in failure, but I believe I am correct in stating that in carrying out an original idea there has been but little difficulty in the details, when once the true principle has been discovered; while, at the same time, until the true principle has been found, any improvement or modification in the details has failed to ensure success. Yet we not unfrequently see men of science persist in a system which has repeatedly failed, believing that by greater attention to details the difficulties will be surmounted. Such has been the case in the attempts to lay down submarine electric cables. The failure and consequent losses resulting from the attempts to lay cables in deep water have failed to convince the presiding powers that the principle adopted was defective; hence success has been sought by modifying the machinery used in attempting to check the too rapid descent of the cable in the depths of the ocean. I say in attempting, for thus far the machinery has not regulated the descent of the cable, so that the amount "paid" out should correspond to the speed of the ship, or even approximating to that speed, for the machinery itself was never under control while in use; the very attempt to control it by means of breaks broke the cable it was paying out—not in my opinion that it was defective, but because the task assigned to it was of a nature which it could not accomplish. It is possible, however, that losses on a more extended scale will have to be sustained before any change is made in the principle hitherto adopted; but however great those losses may be, however numerous may be the disappointments which will be the result of persisting in a defective principle, Science will continue true to its mission. The midnight oil will not have been burnt in vain, and sooner or later all difficulties in the way of success will be surmounted, and then the wonder will be how it was that the most simple plan had not been adopted at first; but it is a great fact in the history of inventions that the complicated has invariably preceded that which is free from complexity.

My first impression, on hearing of the failure in the attempt to lay the Atlantic cable, was that, instead of falling perpendicularly from the ship, it should sink horizontally; and those individuals to whom I mentioned it admitted that it would be the best mode, but contended that this was impossible in great depths. I, however, pursued my researches, and the result was the invention which I have patented in conjunction with Mr. Bloom. I was not then aware that another individual had patented a plan for attaining a similar end, though by different means; but it is due to Mr. G. Shepherd to state that he seems to have been the first to discover that the principle originally adopted was defective. Numerous plans for laying submarine cables are now before the public, and which of those, if any, will be adopted time will show. The Atlantic cable must eventually succeed, and that in a thing of so much importance the inventive powers of many individuals should have been exerted is not surprising, and that each inventor should wish to see his own invention adopted is a matter of course; it is, however, a rivalry in its purest form—a rivalry without antagonism. In order to prevent the cable from sinking perpendicularly as it leaves the vessel, I propose to cover its whole length with a light waterproof substance, which would completely envelope it; but instead of permanently connecting this substance to the cable, I propose to fasten it temporarily by means of bands of tape, made to adhere by means of a compound soluble in water, and which would be regulated in its manufacture so as to dissolve in any given time. On being paid out, the cable would float on or near the surface of the sea, but after having been immersed one or two hours the adhesive compound would dissolve, the buoyant covering would rise to the surface, and the cable being freed would resume its original specific gravity, and, of course, would sink, but only at a considerable distance from the vessel, as from three to five miles of cable would be constantly floating in its wake, and, therefore, there could be no strain on any part of the cable; but although it would be by being freed from its external covering that it would sink, that covering would not in reality leave it until it had nearly reached the bed of the sea, by the reason that the weight of the freed portion of the cable would draw down a considerable portion of that which would be covered. As each few hundred feet of cable would be freed it would immediately sink, drawing a corresponding length of the covered portion to within less than 100 ft. of the bed of the sea. It will be readily seen that by adopting this plan there could be no loss of cable through "slack," for it would sink below in the same form that it would float on the surface of the water, although there might possibly be some waste by its drifting for some distance out of the ship's course. This, however, would be trifling in amount. I believe that 10 per cent. would be sufficient for "slack" in laying a cable, whatever might might be the depth of the sea.

At a meeting held at the Manchester Town Hall, where I gave a description of this invention, an engineer, Mr. Robertson, said that my plan was not new to him, and that he had already proposed it in another form; which was to render the cable buoyant as it would leave the ship, by means of an apparatus which would be completely under the control of the engineers. I do not think there is much resemblance between the two plans, and if it is not the same as that patented by Mr. J. Shepherd, it must bear some analogy to another proposition which has been some time before the public, and which consists in allowing the cable to pass through a flexible tube, the length of which would be nearly equal to double the depth of the sea. It is presumed that the tube would buoy up the cable sufficiently to allow it to fall at an angle of about 45°. This plan seems plausible; the question, however, arises whether the ship could draw such a tube through the water without breaking it; the friction outside of the tube would be very great, and it would be still greater inside, through the cable passing through it. The same engineer expressed his belief that the breaking of the Atlantic cable was not through want of strength, but that it was the result of an accident. In the latter opinion I entirely concur. That the breaking of the cable was purely accidental there is hardly room to doubt; but were not circumstances favourable, so as to render a trifling accident fatal to the cable? and if so, is it not probable that, under similar circumstances, another accident may produce the same results? although it is possible that, by greater attention to details, the next breaking of the cable will not take place until 800 miles have been paid out; but this would only render a second failure more tragical than the first.

A serious mistake has been often made by engineers in calculating the strength of materials, by not including the vibration to which a structure might be subjected. Railway bridges have been constructed so as to be able to sustain a weight three times greater than the heaviest train which would pass over; yet such bridges have broken down under a light passenger train with tragical results. Such was the case with the Dee east-iron bridge. Now, it was not the weight, but the concussion caused by the engine passing rapidly over the structure, which caused it to give way. The accident which caused the breaking of the Atlantic cable was of a similar nature; this could be illustrated by a simple experiment. Let a piece of the cable be fastened to a beam, so as to fall perpendicularly, and let a weight of 2 tons be fastened to its lower end, and it will be found that a sharp blow with a blunt instrument will break it; but were a weight of only a dozen pounds attached to it, it would be found that a blow applied with ten times the force would not injure it. This will demonstrate that the cable could bear a great degree of tension without injury, and could, also, bear vibration apart of tension, but could not bear both at the same time. Now, in paying out the Atlantic cable it went down safely only so long as it was allowed to descend at a rate double to that of the speed of the vessel. The attempt to check its too rapid descent, of course, increased the tension; but as it was still being paid out, though at a moderate rate, that tension must have been slight compared to that which it was calculated to bear; but a heavy sea at that time struck the ship—this was the accident which parted the cable. And who will say that any wave may not cause such an accident at a future time? Such an event is more than probable—it is almost certain, unless the tension of the cable is prevented, so as to allow it to bear concussion. The latter could not have any disastrous effect apart from the former. Dr. Scoresby calculates the average height of the waves in the Atlantic at 45 feet, and the length at 300 feet; yet, it is not so much the height of the waves which constitutes the fearful violence of a storm, as the rapidity with which they succeed each other. Some years ago, in coming up the Bristol Channel during a gale, I had the opportunity of watching the effect of the waves on the vessel, a schooner. The nigh being dark, the anchor was cast between Lundy Island and the Severn, through fear of drifting towards the shore; but, in a short time, a heavy sea struck the vessel, and the chain-cable which held the anchor was snapped as though it had been a piece of packthread. Now, that chain could have sustained the weight of half-a-dozen heavy anchors, but that of itself was no proof that it was calculated to bear the concussion caused by a gale; yet the accident which broke it was precisely of the same kind as that which severed the Atlantic cable, and which will sever it again, unless it be laid under more favourable circumstances.

But I fear, Sir, that I am already trespassing too much on your valuable columns. I will, therefore, conclude for the present, by stating that the cost of applying our invention to an ordinary cable would be within 5*l.* per mile; a trifle compared to its original cost.—*New Bailey-st., Salford, Oct. 27.* JOHN DE LA HAYE.

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.

SIR,—On Saturday last there was forwarded to me a copy of your Journal for Oct. 3, in which I find, in Mr. Wales's diagram, a T and an X. Now, Sir, it will be remembered that, in my last letter, I stated that the T and X were not to be found. My reason for so saying was, that I had only got the *Newcastle Journal*, which did not show the T and X: I think the diagram had not been sufficiently pressed at the time of printing to show them. Now, Sir, I see the meaning of Mr. Wales more clearly in reference to the hole in the stopping X, and the velocity of the air along the main level, between No. 1 and No. 2 division, and also the velocity affecting the air in the bord-gates, &c.

I now wish to propound a few questions to Mr. Wales, for him to explain to the public by what power the air is caused to press through the hole in the stopping X, from No. 1 into No. 2 division, &c.:—

1. The cause or power which compels the air to press through the hole in the stopping X, from the first set, from No. 1 into No. 2 division?
2. When the area in the main level between No. 1 and No. 2 is in proportion to the quantum of air which passes there, or in proportion to the quantum or air which passes through the regulators, &c., I ask where he shows the velocity to be greater in that said part than it is in the other division, so as to affect the air in the bord gates?
3. When air is conducted into a set, will it not always return back through a regulator, if the said way be the nearest for the same to the upcast shaft?
4. The air returning from the first set to the upcast, will it not have to pass through the regulator A, it being the nearest gateway for the said air?
5. When the air passes through the hole in the stopping X, from the first set, from No. 1 into No. 2 division, will it not, by so doing, press into that gateway which is the longest distance for the air to go to get to the upcast shaft, at the same time the regulator A is open to allow it to pass that way?

Now, Sir, I hope your readers will not overlook these questions put to Mr. Wales, but compare them with his last diagram; by so doing, they will be able to judge whether the air will or not, as stated by Mr. Wales, press through the hole in the stopping X, from the first set, from No. 1 into No. 2 division. WM. HOPTON.

Castleford, Pontefract, Oct. 26.

THE ORIGINAL LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE OF TREVITHICK.

SIR,—Whilst employed at the Penydarran Iron-works, I had frequent opportunities of seeing the principal parts of the original locomotive which was made by Trevithick, as described by Mr. Thomas Ellis in last week's Journal. Some years ago I recommended the late Mr. Ald. Thompson, and also Mr. Forman, to preserve these interesting relics and put them together, as a memento of the original locomotive. I am truly happy to find my old friend Mr. Ellis has taken up the subject, and that the fitter and the driver are still alive, and are able to assist him in the task he has undertaken to perform.—*Oct. 27.* EVAN HOPKINS.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION.

SIR,—I think these terms are somewhat misapplied by "T.," in the Notices to Correspondents for Oct. 17. He truly shows the superiority of the Joint-Stock Companies Act over the present Act of the Cost-book System in the limited liability scale, and also on the unlimited liability scale, so far as, in the latter, the costs are balanced *pro rata* on each shareholder; while, in the Cost-book System, the officials are allowed to vent their spite, &c. (if any) against any one or more of their co-adventurers, by directing the creditors against the said one or more for the whole costs of the undertaking, which should be borne *pro rata* by all the shareholders. But when he explains on the companies neither within the Stannaries jurisdiction nor registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, it appears there is no compulsory registration at all, but that such outlaw companies may continue under the stated penalty of the shareholders being liable to be individually charged for the whole costs of all the affairs of the outlaw companies, as above stated of the Cost-book System; or that each outlaw company's majority may elect their pet favourites to be directors or committees of management, and their officials; to enforce individuals in minorities, or distant shareholders, to bear all the costs of unprofitable undertakings (so often kept unprofitable to shareholders by their bad management and their salaries), by directing the creditors against such shareholders; for a correspondent in the Journal of (I think) Sept. 12 tells us also that such companies have unlimited liability as a penalty for non-compliance with the new Act, without law to guide them against misfortune or fraud on the part of those in power.

In point of the above fact of injustice, it is not long since a "Victim to the Cost-book" complained that, after he had paid all calls, he was still made liable to pay the debts of those in arrear. I took shares in a company carried on under the Cost-book System, in 1854. I bought them second-hand, never got a copy of rules, paid repeated calls, which others complained of mismanagement, &c., until, with the payment of a call in 1856, I sent a note of relinquishment, but was told in reply that there is no provision for relinquishment by the rules. A second call more was made, but it was much larger than usual, and in the absence of any movement as to registration of the company, while thinking of having seen statements of it being optional as to shareholders continuing in unregistered companies out of the Stannaries rule, I hesitated to pay. Another note arrives, reminding me of the call, and threatening forfeiture. I thought forfeiture but another form of relinquishment; but another note has arrived, threatening to give names to the creditors.

Now, as it is the directors or committees of management who should raise the consideration whether to register or not, as long as such is unconsidered they should be the only subjects to the penalty; and after calling a meeting for such consideration, to relieve them from such liability, except they form part of a majority in a resolution not to register under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, in which case there should be a provision to allow the minority to withdraw from the concern at the best advantage from such outlaw liability.

I hope Mr. Tapping is able to inform us that the Joint-Stock Companies Act already will bear such interpretation, as it ought to be made to do if deficient. K. Q. X.

P.S. If the directors only were the parties liable, unlimitedly, to the whole debts or costs of undertakings unregistered, how soon they would call a meeting for the consideration of registration!

WHEAL MARGARET.

SIR,—I perceived in your "Notabilia" of last week a report that in Wheal Margaret "an improvement had taken place in the 60 east, the lode being worth 1 ton of tin per fm. In the 30 east Cara Moor lode is worth 25*l.* per fm. Each of these are new discoveries." Having been greatly deceived by preceding reports from this mine, I desired an experienced captain or agent to inspect it, and his report is as follows:—"The 60, on South Russo lode, is worth about 28*l.* per fathom. The 30, on the foul lode, is worth about 10*l.* per fm., is valued at 28*l.*; and the 30 east, Cara Moor or foul lode, at 10*l.* instead of 25*l.* In addition to this, they do not both appear to be "new discoveries," as, in the report read May 26, at last account meeting, I find it is stated that "the lode in the 60 east is worth from 5*l.* to 8*l.* per fm."

To your honourable independence and integrity in exposing any "speculative deceptions" the mining adventurers of this country are deeply indebted, and, as a large shareholder, I offer my sincere thanks for the valuable assistance you have, on so many occasions, rendered to those who, like myself, are compelled to depend much upon information conveyed through such a *bona fide* channel as the columns of your influen-

tial Journal. From Alfred Consols, Great Alfred, and many other respectably conducted mines, we have fortnightly, or even weekly, reports from the captains; and he manager of Wheal Margaret will not lessen the confidence reposed in him by doing so likewise.—*Oct.* 28. AN ADVENTURER.

MIZEN HEAD COMPANY, AND THE WINDING-UP ACTS.

SIR,—It will be remembered that exactly two years ago the shareholders were on the point of selling the mine by auction and winding-up the affairs of the company; but, unfortunately, on the application of a Dublin shareholder, holding 30 shares, the Master of the Rolls in Ireland ordered, in defiance of the expressed wishes of half of the paid-up shareholders, that the mine should not be sold, and that the affairs should be wound-up under the Winding-up Acts. The matter was referred to a Master in Chancery, and an official manager was appointed. All the books of the company were obtained, and the solicitor of the company was examined; but up to the present time nothing has been done with regard to the sale of the lease of the mine, which had cost the shareholders 4000*l.* in cash, neither has the list of contributories been fixed. The debts, including a part of the purchase money, did not exceed 500*l.* when taken in hand by the High Court of Chancery.

In Jan. last, after much labour, the official manager succeeded in making out a list of contributories, but on submitting it to the Master in Chancery, his honour struck off the names of certain shareholders in arrear of calls, on the ground that a meeting of the company had declared their shares forfeited for non-payment of calls. The official manager not being quite satisfied with the decision of the Master, appealed to the Master of the Rolls, who heard the case, and, after a delay of six months to consider it, his honour delivered a most elaborate judgment, which neither satisfied the plaintiff nor the defendants,—the solicitors could not comprehend it.

The decision appeared to puzzle every one, as it seemed to be for and against both sides. They, however, agreed to appeal to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and so the case stands at present. Should his lordship's decision confirm that of the Master in Chancery, the effect will be to fix on all those shareholders who have paid their calls and shares in full, and performed their duty to the company, the liabilities and the whole cost of winding-up this unfortunate concern. The shareholders who had, more wisely than their brethren, neglected to pay their calls, and through whose default the subsequent ruin of the company was effected, will then be freed from all liability. It does not appear that any steps are to be taken to recover from the directors any portion of the funds which they considered they had a right to retain. The return of even the last sum of 106*l.* they took out of the exhausted funds two years and a half ago, and divided among them in the shape of fees, would be of service, and nothing more than they ought to do, having promised the shareholders who protested against it they would return the money to the company.

It is scarcely possible for the shareholders who have honestly paid for their shares, believing they were supporting a *bona fide* company, to remain long indifferent to this state of things. They should bear in mind that the Act of last session has thrown around them, and all other shareholders, personal protection from individual creditors. Those who have sinned by holding shares in the company, and, above all, by paying the calls, may obtain redress if they will unite to obtain it. The Court of Chancery is not the place to realise assets, and to wind-up the affairs of a poor little company with that speed and efficiency so desirable in cases of bankruptcy. It should be borne in mind that the Rolls Court ordered the winding-up, in defiance of the respectful representation of some of the principal shareholders, who looked upon such a proceeding as ruinous; and not only did the Master of the Rolls order the winding-up, but ordered those shareholders, individually, who attended the meeting to pay the cost of the attorney who promoted the winding-up, which they did. Now, if the Court should find itself unable to carry out what it undertook two years ago, surely under the circumstances, and in mercy and justice to the sufferers, it should make amends, either by closing the proceedings altogether, and handing the case to the Court of Bankruptcy, or by some other arrangement render it possible to save some portion of the assets, and to wind-up the company as speedily as possible.

It was never intended that so miserable a company, and so simple a case, should be dealt with in so elaborate a way. This unaccountable delay must involve no end of expense, and nearly destroy all hope of saving any portion of the wreck.

The decision of the Lord Chancellor in this case, as to whether defaulters are to go free of all claim under the Winding-up Acts, will be looked for with much interest; it must be final, whatever it may be, as no one would be reckless enough to appeal against it to the House of Lords. A PAID-UP SHAREHOLDER.

Meetings at Mining Companies.

BRITANNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, on Wednesday,—Mr. J. CARY in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. A statement of accounts was exhibited, from which the subjoined is condensed :—

Balance last meeting	£244	13	10	
Calls received	40	5	0	
Proceeds of sale of machinery, &c.	355	9	1	
Rent received of the Devon Tin Mines for use of offices	22	10	9=	£662 18 8
Mine cost, Jan. to July, 1855	£114	18	11½	
Merchants' bills	83	14	0⅝	
Office rent, &c.	185	13	1	
Purser's salary	63	10	0	
Expenses of sale, &c.	25	7	2	
Law charges	34	8	8	
Printing, general expenses, &c.	72	2	5=	579 14 4
Balance at bankers				£ 83 4 4

The CHAIRMAN read the report of the committe, appointed to wind-up the company:

The committee appointed by the shareholders of the Britannia Mining Company, at the last general meeting, for the purpose of winding-up their affairs, in the final discharge of the duties of their office have to report that, in pursuance of the resolution passed thereat, and fully considering the interests of the proprietors, they endeavoured in the first instance to dispose of the lease of the sett, together with the whole of the plant and machinery, as it then stood on the mine, by private contract. But as this could not be effected, either through private sources or by public announcements, after due consideration it was resolved by the committee to determine the lease, and to sell the whole of the machinery, mining plant, and stores, &c., by public auction, at the mine. This was accordingly done, in May, 1855, under the superintendence of the purser, and the amount realised from the sale was 294*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*

The shafts and pits on the mine have all been filled in and levelled over, in accordance with the wishes of Lord Poltimore, the lessor, to whom due notice had been given by the company's solicitor to determine the lease. Rent was paid to Michaelmas, 1855, at which date the lease expired, pursuant to the notice.

Applications were made by the company's solicitor to the shareholders in arrear for payment of calls, and notice given of the intention to proceed against them for the recovery thereof, in pursuance of the 20th of the company's rules, as directed at the last general meeting: by this means, and without proceeding to law, the sum of 20*l.* has been recovered. But on a careful consideration of the list of defaulters by the committee, they considered it would not prove to the interests of the shareholders to direct proceedings for the recovery of further amounts, as the majority of the shares in arrear are held by parties from whom there appeared no chance of obtaining payment. All claims arising from damage done to land by the works at the mine have been carefully ascertained and paid. All outstanding debts have been discharged, and there remains at the bankers a balance of 83*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* in favour of the company.

This sum is subject to a payment of 11*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, the balance of the solicitor's account, and the expenses incidental to this meeting—say, 9*l.* The committee also recommend a further donation of 5*l.* to the miner, John Torrington, who was injured for life in the reduction works at the mine, and who is in a hopeless condition. These deductions would leave the sum of 57*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* to be disposed of, by a rateable division amongst all shares upon which all calls have been paid; as the shareholders at this meeting may direct.

The share account shows the number of shares at present held to be 17,362: of these there are 2457 upon which the last call has not been paid, and which are, therefore, not entitled to a participation in any dividend that may be decided on. Deducting these from the total number held leaves a balance of 14,905 shares, each of which, should a rateable dividend be made, will be entitled to less than 1*d.*

The committee can but regret that, as a gold mine, this enterprise has disappointed the expectations of those who, with themselves, have embarked their capital in it. Every exertion has been used to make it a fair commercial undertaking. One of the members of the committee erected, at his own cost, machinery to the extent of more than 1000*l.*, in the hope of working the gold ores profitably. That the lodes are auriferous has been fully proved, and in some places they are richer in the yield of gold than in others, but from actual practical working results have shown the average yield of gold to be insufficient to pay the cost of extraction by any of the processes which were in use for that purpose at the time the gold reduction works were abandoned. As a copper mine, its resources have been but very partially developed, operations not having been carried on with that vigour which the general character of the lodes justified. Levels were driven at 10 and 20 fms., and the engine-shaft was only sunk 30 fms. at the time the works were stopped, which are comparatively but surface workings; and it should not be forgotten that at the shallow depth of 10 fms. some of the produce of the lods was sold for 7*l.* 18*s.* per ton. The committee, in conclusion, express a hope that the manner in which they have fulfilled the duties assigned them of carrying into effect the resolutions of the general body of shareholders, in winding-up the affairs of this unfortunate enterprise, may give satisfaction. They have proceeded as inexpensively as possible, and it is some satisfaction to be able at the conclusion to show a balance of cash in hand, instead of having to call upon the shareholders for further contributions. They acknowledge the confidence which has been reposed in them throughout, which they have always endeavoured to preserve by an impartial direction of the business of the company.

Mr. TASKER considered that the affairs had been well managed to wind-up without making a call.

Mr. WOOLMER said, the whole of the committee had acted gratuitously, and the secretary and purser had only received 8*l.* as a donation for his services from the time of the company stopping; and the rent paid for the use of the offices for the last year was only 5*l.*

A SHAREHOLDER said, he expected to have to pay 50*l.* in the shape of call, instead of finding a balance in hand after every expense was paid.

Mr. WOOLMER said, one of the shareholders was so sanguine of success that, at his own expense, he erected Perkes's machine, at a cost of 1000*l.*; and Mr. Ruding, one of the committee, held 6000 shares, upon which he had regularly paid the calls.

Mr. TASKER moved that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

A SHAREHOLDER suggested that the small balance should be left at the disposal of the committee, which would enable them to give something to the secretary, and the man who had been injured for life through working the quicksilver.

Mr. HASLEWOOD moved a resolution, that the balance be left in the hands of the committee to deal with as they might think proper. He considered it had been an error of judgment all through, but he believed they would all agree in leaving the matter wholly in the hands of the committee, whom he considered, notwithstanding their misfortunes, had wound-up the company as economically as possible.

Mr. ROLAND seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether all liabilities ceased?

The CHAIRMAN replied, that every debt was discharged, with the exception of those mentioned in the report. The lease was surrendered, and there were no liabilities.

The following resolution was then proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously :—"That, except for the purpose of settling all the accounts, the affairs of this adventure are closed and wound-up, and the adventure absolutely, and to all intents and purposes, at an end.

A vote of thanks being passed to the Chairman and committee,

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the compliment, sincerely thanked them for the confidence always reposed in the committee, and which had not departed from them up to the time of winding-up. However unfortunate the adventure had proved, he could assure the meeting the committee had exerted themselves to the utmost to dispose of the property to the best advantage. [Thus ended the first company established for extracting gold from English ore, and upon which many thousand pounds have been spent.]

CHOLLACOT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Union-court, Old Broad-street, on Thursday,—Mr. ORTON in the chair.

Mr. DALY (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the subjoined is condensed :—

Balance last audit	£189	6	6	
Mine cost, June	37	5	10	
,, July	43	6	3	
,, August	34	14	0	
,, September	30	18	8=	£335 11 3
Call of 1s. per share				300 0 0
Balance against adventurers				£35 11 3

Mr. WINFERY said, from the small amount charged for cost, he was afraid that not much work was done.

Capt. CARPENTER explained that a great deal of work had been done, but the railway was cutting through the property, and had discovered the lodes. It would be unwise to do more until they saw the result of their works.

The accounts were then unanimously passed, and the secretary read the following report, from Capt. James Carpenter :—

Oct. 27.—We have costeaned from the south boundary as far north as the railway excavators commenced their deep cuttings to the west of the cross-course, and at the western extent of our sett, so that no lodes might escape our notice that passed the line which is filled up to make the proper level. A transverse section of the lodes (ten in number) I beg to hand you. I think it is fully ascertained that the main object to pursue to carry out the future operations to bring the mine to the quickest and most beneficial results is to sink a permanent engine-shaft near the Nos. 2 and 3 lodes, south of the north boundary, as one of them is the lode that has been recently discovered in the River Tavy, by the Great Devon Consols party, on the north part of the old West Crowndale sett, which was so productive to the proprietors. It is again being resumed working, with an intention of being carried out on an extended scale. We are about 200 fms. east of where we took up from the river such splendid specimens of copper ore a few weeks since, as also to the east of the great cross-course which traverses the locality, that has invariably hove the lodes south; therefore it is an implied fact from the bearing, not only of this lode west of the cross-course, but all of them, they must inevitably run through the extent of Chollacot Consols Mine, as the distance from the north to the south lodes correspond, as nearly as can be perceived, without driving levels through the intermediate ground to prove the contrary. I stated, in July last, that if the cross-course had taken the same effect in the rich lode discovered near West Bridge it did on the lodes south, it would be recovered on our right about 40 fms. south of our north boundary; this I have proved to be the fact, as this lode corresponds with the distance from north to south, as noticed in the foregoing remarks in reference to the recently-discovered lode in the River Tavy. We have also sunk 9 fms. on the course of the No. 6 lode, on what is called the great south lode, to the east of the cross-course, before the other four south lodes were discovered by railway cuttings and costeaning; this lode is 5 ft. wide, with well-defined walls composed of gossan, quartz, and peach, impregnated with copper ore, and is expected to form a junction with one of the north lodes, described in the plan, about 24 fms. deep, which I think can be effected with the present machinery erected; this mode of operation will throw a great light on the eastern part of our sett. It is my opinion that Chollacot Consols sett is as valuable a piece of mineral property as has been opened in the district for many years past, taking into consideration the number of lodes that pass through the entire of the sett, with their proximity to each other, so as to be communicated by one main shaft and engine, in a congenial stratum for mineral, combined with such facilities for the carriage of materials, &c., being within one mile of the railway station and canal communication with the navigable River Tamar, its extent on the course of the lode, the liberal grant, and 20 years of the lease unexpired, makes it a very desirable object to pursue with energy and capital commensurate with the prospects now presenting themselves, whereby the shareholders will be amply remunerated for their outlay. I should, therefore, recommend a call of 1s. per share, it being the estimated cost for the next three months' working, including the building of the required houses—viz., smithy, material-house, &c.

Capt. CARPENTER said, a call of 1s. would pay up all debts, and carry them on for three months. He had had 44 years' experience, and never committed himself in sinking a shaft in the wrong place; and he had erected the first engine in the Tavistock district. The sett had not been prosecuted previously, but he had been exploring it for the last two years, and when the railway came he left them to trace the lodes. He should have called a meeting in September, but he was anxious to see the lode cut.

The report was unanimously adopted.

A SHAREHOLDER suggested that a committee should be appointed, as it would materially assist Capt. Carpenter, and be generally conducive to the interests of the adventure in getting in the calls. After paying a compliment to Mr. Daly for his perseverance in getting in the calls, it was agreed that Messrs. Orton, Eusor, and Binns, be appointed the committee of management until the next meeting.

A resolution was passed, that the shareholders in arrear be peremptorily called upon to pay up the calls; and in the event of failure, that the necessary steps be taken against them.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Capt. Carpenter terminated the proceedings.

RHOSYDD SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday,—Mr. JAS. H. OLIVER in the chair.

Mr. SYNDERCOMBE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the special general meeting, held on Oct. 30, 1856. The balance-sheets from the commencement of the former company, and for the nine months ending Sept. 30, were submitted. The nine months' sheet showed—

Balance last audit	£	127	16	0
Loans by directors		2,325	14	1
Subscribed on new shares		3,452	10	0
Sales of produce		730	11	5
Calls in arrear, and sundries		299	15	3 = £6,936 6 9
Loans paid off	£	2,440	0	0
Other disbursements		4,317	9	9= 6,757 9 9
Leaving balance in bankers' hands				£ 178 17 0

The CHAIRMAN stated that this was their first meeting since the new company with limited liability had been constituted, and he found that their business was the submitting of the balance-sheet to Sept. 30, the appointment of an auditor, the election of directors of the company, and the appointment of a time at which their future general meetings should be held. He observed that the balance-sheet showed that their expenditure had been reduced to the lowest possible point. He would read the report of the directors, and of his brother and himself, which he hoped would give them every information. He then read the reports, of which the following are abstracts :—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.—The whole of the present board retiring, according to their rules, the election of a new board becomes necessary, and the present directors offer themselves for re-election. The directors propose Mr. Josiah Beddow for auditor, and that a sum of 10*l.* 10*s.* be fixed as the remuneration for that office. They regret that their efforts to raise additional capital by the issue of new shares have not met with the success they expected. The number of shares issued had been 813, representing 4065*l.*, of which 288, fully paid up, have been taken by the directors, in payment of loans by them to the company. The sum of 1720*l.* has been received in anticipation of calls on the above, on which interest at 6 per cent. is allowed. The directors have from time to time advanced considerable sums to meet the cost-sheets, and, further, have paid off 1000*l.*, part of a loan effected, in Nov., 1856, and they were still liable for 2000*l.* balance; this loan was necessary for the payment of the outstanding liabilities of the company, incurred previous to the registration, and also for carrying on the works of the quarry. They had taken a small house at Port Madoc, for an office for the company, and there is now nothing to prevent the immediate removal of all the business of the company to that place, as soon as sufficient capital had been subscribed.

QUARRY REPORT.—Messrs. J. H. and R. A. Oliver reported that they recommended to the shareholders, on Oct. 30, 1856, certain works to be commenced, and a consequent expenditure thereon, the most important of which was the immediate commencement of a new level, 556 yards in length, which was commenced in December, and considerable progress had been made; 230 yards had already been driven, and they were pushing it forward with every expedition. From the scarcity of funds, they had been obliged to stop all but the most important works; they very much regret this, as they believe that, with sufficient capital at their command, the quarry could speedily be brought into a dividend-paying state. The demand for slates has very much improved, and there is every appearance of a continuance. They have not only disposed of the greatest portion of their stock, but have difficulty in meeting the wants of their customers; they are, therefore, preparing for an increased make, by working a third floor, by means of a whimsey, where it was originally intended to erect a water balance, which is now unnecessary. A new dam has been made, and proved very useful; during the past summer, which has been unusually dry, they have never been without sufficient water for their mill. They have no hesitation in expressing their firm conviction of the profitable results that will arise from the vigorous prosecution of their undertaking.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the shareholders had had the accounts in their possession for the last week, and they were made out as fully as possible, but he would be happy to give any further explanation that might be required. He trusted that the shareholders would co-operate with the directors in their efforts to raise the capital necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the works, which might be soon brought into a profitable state. He then moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. WELBORNE (who was a shareholder in the former company) here presented a protest against an item of 47*l.* 10*s.* for forfeited calls, and intimated that his course was only formal, with a view to Chancery proceedings when the company should be in a dividend-paying state.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Welborne's name did not appear on the register of shareholders in the Rhosydd Slate Company (Limited); and the solicitor explained to him that registration as a shareholder alone could give him a *locus standi*. The shareholders permitted the protest to be read, but very justly declined hearing any observations from other than shareholders.

The reports and accounts were then passed, and it was resolved that the ordinary general meetings should in future be held the second Thursday in September of each year. The directors were reappointed, Mr. Josiah Beddow was elected auditor, and the remuneration for that office fixed at 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

Mr. STEPHEN WEST (of Hull) observed that it might, perhaps, be interesting to his co-shareholders for him to inform them that he had during the summer visited the quarry, and was in the highest degree satisfied with the appearance of the works, and with the vigilance, energy, and industry which was exhibited by the Messrs. Oliver, and the agent, Mr. Jones; the information which he obtained from the latter gentleman was not, however, very much, in consequence of their language being different, and their means of communication consequently limited. Being himself indirectly connected with the slate trade, he communicated what he had seen to his partner, and the consequence was that they had ordered a cargo of slates immediately, with which they were highly satisfied.

Mr. PEARCE called attention to the absolute necessity for raising further capital, which resulted in leaving the question with the board.

The usual complimentary votes having been passed, the meeting separated.

WHEAL ARTHUR MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Crown-court, on Thursday, Mr. ALFRED RICHARDS in the chair.

Mr. THOMAS WATSON read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

A statement of accounts ending with the September cost was exhibited, from which the subjoined is condensed :—

Cash in hand last audit	£490	3	2	
Calls received	80	0	0	
Proceeds of copper ore, tin, and carriage	787	13	1=	£1357 15 3
Mine cost, Aug. and Sept., less merchants' bills	£340	10	8	
Lord's dues	23	1	0	
Merchants' bills, June and July	170	2	7	
Committee, auditors, and secretary	24	3	0	
Law charges, &c.	70	5	4=	833 2 7
Balance in favour of adventurers				£524 13 8

Mr. WATSON then read the following report :—

Oct. 27.—Old Lode: The 50 is extended 23½ fms. west, 6½ fms. of which have been driven since the last general meeting; part of this driving has passed through a most promising lode, worth 8*l.* per fm., for 3 fathoms in length, in the bottom part of the level, which speaks well for this lode at a deeper level. The lode has recently been disordered by a cross-course, but is assuming more favourable indications; driving by six men, at 7*l.* per fm. The 50 cross-cut south is extended 13½ fms., and there are 13 fms. more to drive to cut the Great South lode, which has been driven upon west, in the adit only, for 12 fms. in length; this lode underlies north, towards the shaft, 2 ft. in a fathom: we have six men driving this cross-cut, at 8*l.* per fm., and hope to meet with the lode by the end of February; but we expect to intersect another lode, or part of the old lode, in this cross-cut, in driving 5 fms. further. Should a productive lode be met with in driving south, we ought then to sink the engine-shaft from the 40 perpendicular, instead of sinking on the course of the lode, as we have done from the 40 to the 50. Although I am anxious to sink the engine-shaft deeper, yet I think we ought to prove the south ground to some extent, and also the 50 west and 40 east, previous to deciding upon future operations in depth at this shaft. In the 40 east we have driven upon the lode 4 fms., which is 13 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, and, by the side of the lode, 5 fms. further, have commenced cutting north through it; driving by six men, at 7*l.* per fm. We expect the lode will improve further east, and also drain the eastern old mine 60 fms. deep. This is a very important object to be attained, as the mine east was very productive formerly, although it ceased working at a very shallow depth, for want of the necessary machinery. I propose to continue driving the 50 cross-cut south, 50 west, and 40 east with full force, and set as much tribute as possible; also, keep the two wheels stamping copper halvans. The north or flat-rod shaft is down to the 20; it would occupy 3 months to sink it complete to the 30, at a cost of 65*l.* per month; and there would then be 10 fms. to drive to cut the north lode on the south, and about 10 fms. to cut Watson's lode on the north; this north lode has yielded 47,000*l.* worth of copper ore, out of which nearly 7*l.* per share dividends has been paid; and, although it has been unproductive in the 10 and 20, below adit, still it is possible that a valuable lode may be discovered at a deeper level. Watson's lode is a large, strong, healthy-looking lode, with good indications for being productive in depth. There are 10 fms. of pumps on the mine, all paid for. If you agree to sink this shaft deeper I calculate the monthly cost at not less than 400*l.*; and, on the other hand, the sale of ore will be about 10*l.* per month, unless a discovery takes places. I regret to say the mine is poor at present, but the prospects in several places are very good. I hope you will allow me to continue the present operations, and other work, when practicable, as stated in my report presented to the last meeting.—THOS. CARPENTER.

The CHAIRMAN said it was considered important to have the manager in attendance, in order that he might answer any questions that were put to him in reference to the working of the mine.

Capt. CARPENTER, in answer to several questions, and by sections drawn up to the present time, fully explained the exact state of the mine.

A discussion ensuing as to more vigorous operations, Capt. Carpenter recommended the driving of the 50 fm. and adit levels west, and the 40 east, on old lode, also the continuance of the 40 cross-cut, south-west of engine-shaft, from the side lode, to cut the southern lodes, which met with the approval of the meeting.

The accounts and report were unanimously passed, and a call of 20*s.* per share was made.

Messrs. Alfred Richards, Samuel Swonnell, Bridger Seward, and Dr. Paul, were elected the committee of management for the ensuing two months. The auditors were reappointed, with a complimentary vote for past services. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee, and to the secretary for the efficient manner in which he had performed the duties of his office.

EAST ROSEWARNE MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, yesterday, Mr. MATHEW in the chair.

Mr. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was exhibited, from which the subjoined is condensed :—

Balance last audit	£265	2	11	
Mine cost and merchants' bills, June	601	17	8	
Ditto ,, ,, July	374	4	3	
Ditto ,, ,, August	352	5	3	
Lord's dues	18	2	0=	£1611 12 1
Call of 3s.	£750	0	0	
Ore sold	635	12	9=	1385 12 9
Balance against adventurers				£ 225 19 4

In the estimated accounts of assets and liabilites, the arrears of call were 156*l.* 15*s.*; but since the accounts were made up, 97*l.* 10*s.* out of that amount had been received; and Mr. KING, in answer to a question, said the former call had been wholly paid up.

Mr. KING then read the following report :—

Oct. 28.—The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. below the 22; the lode is 12 in. wide, 10 inches to 1 foot with the orey course, which yields some very good ore. In the 22 east the lode is 12 inches wide, unproductive. In the 22 west, on the main lode, the lode is 9 inches wide, yielding a little ore. In the 22 west, on the north lode, or branch, it is 4 in. wide, yielding stones of ore. The 22 east, on same lode, runs the same value and description as the 22 west. We find, from the appearance of the ground, there is still more lode to the north; we have bored a hole 5 ft. further north, and cut a branch, or lode, with a stream of water flowing from it, and the stuff taken from the hole yields some rich ore. We shall drive the 5 feet we bored in at once to prove its value. In No. 1 winze, sinking on the north lode, below the 12, the lode is from 8 to 10 in. wide, worth 25*l.* per fm.; this winze is sinking 6 fms. 4 ft. east of the intersection of the north and south lodes; this piece of ground stands in whole from the 12 to the 22, for 35 to 40 fms. in length, which will stope at a low tribute. In the No. 2 winze, sinking below the 12 fathom level, towards the 22, on the north lode, the lode is 8 in. wide, containing stones of ore; tribute ground. In the 12 east the lode is small, with spots of ore for the last 3 or 4 fms. driving; this lode seems to be unsettled, but at present looking more kindly. In the 6, east of the west shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide, worth 4*l.* per fathom; this level seems to be in bunchy ground, the ore is very good, and the greatest part of this level has been stoped on tribute, and two pitches are now working in the back of this level. In the adit cross-cut, south of the main lode, we have met with several branches; some appear to be copper and others tin; indeed, we cut them daily. We purpose opening on these (that is, the branches) as soon as we can get the end out of the way. We expect to cut the lode we are driving towards in from 12 to 24 feet driving, if we meet the lode kindly, we shall have to sink a shaft from surface on the lode in adit, to prove the value of the south ground, which, when done, we are likely to open up some tin ground in the branches. Our 22 fathom level is extended 49 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., which is 20 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. west of the east shaft. We purpose driving this level by four men, to get under the ore ground reported to be in Wheal Brook, on Mr. St. Aubyn is anxious to have his ground wrought on. About 9 fathoms south of this east shaft, Wheal Brook south lode can be intersected in the 22 fathom level: which, at that point in the adit, yielded some very good ore. The lode in the adit is now 12 inches wide, and presenting a very good appearance. This lode is now clear of the elvan course 20 to 30 fathoms, and never likely to again intersect it. We consider this a point of important consideration, as it will be worked dry the whole length of the sett in Mr. St. Aubyn's land. As to the sinking of a shaft on the north lode from surface, we should see the lode a little further east and west, and a little further north, which will be attended to at once. It may be well to remark, as we have a quantity of water flowing from the elvan course in which we are now sinking, we should do well to sink through that rock into the killas ere we fix the lift. We do not expect the quantity of water in sinking in the killas; most of the water is at the bottom of the mine. The machinery is working well. Our tribute pitches are without change to notice. We have 30 tons of ore broken towards the next sampling. —J. DELBRIDGE, J. JAMES.

Some fine stones of ore from the various parts mentioned in the report were exhibited.—The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. KING remarked, that since the appointment of Capt. Delbridge, Mr. Rowarne, who was an old miner, had bought a very large interest in the mine, which was calculated to give great confidence in the undertaking. He considered that a call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, with the addition of the ore, would clear off all liabilities, and enable them to go on for three months. A call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was then unanimously agreed to.

Mr. ROSEWARNE was of opinion that their present position was very satisfactory, and in all his experience he had never seen better specimens from a mine.

Mr. KING said, as far he could judge, he believed they were on the eve of a very important discovery at the bottom of the mine, and they even expected by Monday to have a course of ore in the 22. It was an important feature that they had got an agent who worked very hard, and never gave any colouring to his reports. Captain Delbridge had brought an adjoining mine from a calling one to paying cost, and he hoped soon dividends.

The Chairman, Mr. Hallett, and Mr. Hanley were then appointed the committee of management. A resolution was passed, that a special general meeting be called for Nov. 16, to forfeit all shares in arrear of call.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE CWM SEBON MINING COMPANY.

At a general meeting of shareholders, held on Monday, Mr. CHARLES CHATFIELD in the chair, the following report was read :—

Oct. 23.—Since the last general report of July 20, the engine-shaft has been sunk 6 fms. below the 60 fm. level, the lode having continued to improve in depth, being 3 ft. wide, worth 9 cwts. per fm. In about one month more it is expected that the shaft will be down to the 70, when levels will be commenced east and west, to get under the 60 fms. of ore ground in the bottom of the 60 fm. level, the lode in the bottom of the 60 west being particularly promising. As the bottom of the mine is looking so well, it will be desirable to go on sinking the shaft to the 80 as soon as possible, to open out new ground, and increase the returns. The stopes in the 60 east continue to yield on an average 8 cwts. per fm., and in the back are about 5 fms. from the back of the level. The short supply of water having prevented the clearing of this level, the end has not yet been seen, nor, from the same cause, has anything yet been done in the east end of the winze. The branch going off from the 60 west has been followed 9 fms., laying open 7 fms. of stoping ground, worth about 7 cwts. per fm.; in the present end the lode is split into

two branches, and is poor, but it is expected that these two branches will again meet, and make ore. There is a piece of ground now standing in the west of the shaft worth about 8 cwts. per fm., which can be worked away for 2½ fms. long by 8 fms. high, without injury to the shaft, between which and the stope there will still be ample ground left for support. In the 50 east nothing has yet been done; it the 50 west eight tributers are at work on a part of the lode, yielding from 7 to 8 cwts. per fm.; they have now about 5 tons of ore broken underground. In the 40 east nothing has yet been done; in the 40 west a tribute pitch was set at 10*l.* per ton, from which 5 or 6 tons of ore have been broken; but this cannot at present be drawn to surface, as the air-shaft, through which it must be drawn, has not yet been put into an efficient state to that depth. The 30 east has been set to tributers at 11*l.* per ton; they are picking over the stuff on the stulls, and stripping down branches of the lode left on the sides, and have now about 4 tons of ore. The tributers in the 30 west have broken altogether about 20 tons of ore from the branch they discovered going off to the north; they are still driving on this branch, and have laid open stoping ground for about 7 fms. in length, of the average value, the present end being worth about 7 cwts. per fm.; they have now underground about 5 tons of ore broken. From the cross-cut in the 30 west the branch has been followed 5 fms.; it varies in width, but is very promising, and presents similar indications to the part worked by the tributers. In the 20 west two tributers are working on the course of the lode at 11*l.* per ton, but they have been at work a short time only, and have not yet much ore broken. No one is at present working in the 8 fm. level, but we hope to be able shortly to set it on tribute again. With the present stopes and pitches, and means of drawing from one shaft only, the returns will be about 15 tons per month; but when the 20 fm. levels have been driven, and have opened out new ground, and the air shaft has been repaired and put into an efficient state for drawing, the returns, judging from the prospects and appearances at present, will be considerably increased. The costs for the last three months have, from circumstances that we could not foresee, exceeded our estimate, but we hope that for the next three months we may be enabled to keep them at 300*l.* per month. The house that is being built for the fine crusher is now only about one-third of its height, having found it almost impossible to get masons, who generally, having small farms, attend to their agricultural occupations in the autumn, knowing that there are so few of their trade that their places cannot be filled. We hope now to be able to get the house finished without further delay. The crusher is completed. The 60-ft. pumping-wheel has been strengthened by Messrs. Nicholls and Co., and is now working very satisfactorily. The slime trunks are completed, and at work. The dressing the slime has been set on tribute, the trunks being a short distance from the floors. We have been extremely disappointed at being unable to get ready the 40 tons of ore to have been sold on the 22d ult. The chief cause of hindrance was the scarcity of water, but the loss of the dresser was also a source of delay, and the incomplete state of the slime trunk from want of timber, and of the fine crusher from want of masons, deprived us of the additional means of dressing that we had calculated on, when we estimated that he would return 40 tons in the two months. In the stuff underground, and in the raggings, skimpings, and slimes on the surface, we had plenty of ore, but we had not the means of bringing it into a marketable state within the time. After sampling on Sept. 12, when, from the returns of the dresser of the number of barrowsful of ore that he had put into the bin, we believed we had 25 tons clear, the supply of water so entirely failed, that we were unable to draw or crush for ten days, and for a longer time we could do so but very slowly, and for a few hours only, so that we found it impossible to get ready the additional quantity by the day of sale. For only a few days since then have we had a full supply of water, for, whenever there is a probability of dry weather, the water is turned into the East Daren pond at night and at meal-times, and it is generally ten o'clock in the morning before we can commence drawing or crushing; in addition to which we are stopped at meal-times, and likewise early in the evening. It will give us greatly increased facilities for dressing if the air shaft be repaired, for we can then not only draw away the stuff from the western part of the mine with less wheeling, and more quickly, but we shall also be able to draw from the engine-shaft with less water, as the kibble and chain in the one shaft will act as a counterbalance to that in the other. The labour cost of putting the air-shaft into an efficient state down to the 50 would be about 40*l.* Our position at present is:—30 tons of ore in the storehouse at Aberystwyth, to be sold on the 26th; 2 tons in the bin at the mine; from 20 to 25 tons broken, and in the course of dressing; about 5 or 6 tons in slimes being slowly dressed; and a very large heap of raggings and skimpings for the fine crusher. There are also about 5 tons of copper in the bin and on the floors. No pains shall be spared in returning as large a quantity as is possible with the means at our disposal, but we now know from experience that the quantity which can be dressed in a given time entirely depends upon the state of the weather.—T. PAUL, J. BOUNDY.

MOUNT CARBON COAL COMPANY.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Cannon House, Queen-street, on Monday,—Lord CHARLES P. P. CLINTON in the chair.

Mr. ALFRED JEFFREY (the secretary) read from the *Mining Journal* the advertisement convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which, after some discussion, were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that he had hoped at the last meeting he would have been enabled to meet them under better auspices than he was now prepared to do. He need not tell them how, consequent on the war in India, and the state of trade in America, that the money market was depressed. He had some hopes, though they should not buoy themselves up with that, as it was merely a probability, that he would be enabled to get them a sum of from 10,000*l.* to 15,000*l.*, at the rate of 10 per cent. on the first mortgage of the property; and he would, therefore, request that the shareholders and bondholders would grant power to the directors to enable them to raise that sum.

Mr. FRANCIS BENNOCH stated that he had been one of a committee of management appointed some time ago to investigate the affairs of the company. This committee had worked very arduously, and eventually they obtained great assistance from Lord Chas. Clinton. He had required that a special agent should be sent out there, and Mr. Francis Passingham accordingly had been dispatched; and his report was delivered at the last meeting. There were certain things both in that and the accounts which required explanation. He had been informed that Mr. Passingham had been summoned to attend this meeting: unfortunately, in Cornwall, he had met with an accident, and was unable to attend. He, therefore, thought it would be fairer that whatever allegations might be made should be done when he was present.

Dr. HODGKIN thought that, as there seemed to be some difficulty about the accounts, probably the best course that could be pursued would be the reappointment of the committee.—Mr. SEWELL said, that he should be most happy to second the motion. In his opinion, however, he thought it desirable that some fresh blood should be infused among them, and he would, therefore, propose that Lord Charles Clinton be one of the number.

Mr. COXHEAD said, he had a proposition to lay before them, from a party who would, after inspecting the works, advance the sum of 7500*l.* on obtaining bonds to the amount of 15,000*l.*, to go out there, and, regardless of mines, &c., develope the timber, receiving 20 per cent. of the profits, the other plant of the company not to be worked until there were sufficient funds to render this justifiable.

A desultory discussion then ensued, when it was ultimately resolved that the company be, and are hereby, authorised to borrow for the general purposes one or more sums, not exceeding 15,000*l.*, in addition to the bonds already issued, the rate of interest not to exceed 15 per cent., as the company may think fit, with full power to secure the moneys so borrowed by a first and preferential mortgage on the plant and buildings in America; and that the committee be hereby empowered to do all necessary acts to carry out all the objects of the meeting and the general purposes of the company, and to report thereon.

A further resolution was passed, increasing the borrowing powers of the company to 30,000*l.*—The committee appointed were—Messrs. Francis Bennoch, T. Coxhead, Alfred Goslett, Metcalf Hopgood, and Lord Charles P. P. Clinton.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LONDON AND VIRGINIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING CO.

The adjourned fourth ordinary general meeting of the company was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday,—Mr. ALEXANDER GREIG in the chair.

Mr. ANDERSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, which, he observed, had been adjourned from Aug. 1, in the expectation of receiving a statement of Mr. Baker's assays. Since the report was written, some of them had been received, to which reference would be made by-and-bye. He then read the report and statement of accounts, from which the following is condensed:—

The report stated that, at the meeting in February last it was found, out of 28,475 shares then in circulation, that 7100 accepted the option of retirement. These shares, representing a paid-up capital of 5325*l.*, were surrendered to the company for 532*l.* 10s., and the number of shares in circulation became reduced to 21,375. The great majority, therefore, of the shareholders elected to proceeding with the undertaking; and it was fully explained to the meeting by the Chairman that the next 12 months must be tentative only, and probably during that period without any returns. The course of proceeding recommended and sanctioned by the meeting was to continue sinking the shaft for copper, and to institute a scientific examination of the ores at the mine, so as to guide the company in their future proceedings. To carry out the resolution, the board have engaged Mr. John F. Baker to proceed to the mines, as assayer and mineralogist, and he arrived at the mines on July 10 last, since which time he had been principally occupied in erecting the necessary laboratory furnaces and fittings, and some time must elapse before any general result can be obtained from his experiments. So far as he has been able at present to give an opinion, it is favourable to the mine as a copper mine.

A statement of accounts was exhibited, from which it appeared that the proceeds of gold and silver during the past year had been only 747*l.* 1s. 11d.; the expenditure, 3369*l.* 0s. 9d.; and the balance in this country, including arrears of calls, amounted to 1098*l.* 14s. 9d. The liabilities of the mine in this country and the United States did not exceed 300*l.* The total produce of the gold realised since the commencement of the works was 3591*l.* 1s. 3d.

The CHAIRMAN said, he had very few remarks to make. Although they had hitherto been going on in an unsatisfactory manner, he had now great hopes of success since Mr. Baker had gone out; for, although they had not received the official reports, the letters received were so far satisfactory, that he thought he might congratulate the shareholders on their improved prospects. He should call upon Mr. Clement, who had joined the board, and was a practical miner, to explain to the meeting their present position. It was a great satisfaction to the board to have the valuable services of Mr. Clement.—The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts, which was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. CLEMENT said, since he had had the honour of a seat at the board, he had carefully looked over all the reports received from the mines, and from which it appeared they had a very large lode, from 25 to 30 feet wide, and where they had made attempts to work it, getting only 2 dwts. of gold per ton; but it was evident that it had been worked inefficiently, as, according to the assays made by Mr. Baker upon 2 tons of grey copper ore, which he had separated and spalled, it yielded 13 dwts. of gold, 8 ozs. of silver, and 95 lbs. of copper per ton, which would amount altogether to 9*l.* 14s. 3d. per ton. If they went practically to work, they ought to get out 50 per cent. of the gold, which was the amount calculated by the St. John del Rey Company. The ore operated upon by Mr. Baker was taken from the heap of halvans. Some of the "tailings" of former operations had been operated upon by Mr. Baker, but the result was so small that they were not worth working. The quantity of ore that might be got was some 20 or 30 tons per day, if they had a proper supply of miners, and the necessary mills put up. Mr. Baker had been at work from Sept., and during that time had, in his opinion, greatly exerted himself, as he had already made several assays; but he (Mr. Clement) would have liked a report of the stuff at the bottom of the mine. The whole cost of getting it out he estimated at 7s. per ton, which, as he before stated, should produce 9*l.* 14s. 2d. In America they made a good profit by such ores, but it was by working large quantities; and he hoped this company would vigorously carry on the works.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired what was the original number of shares in which the company was divided?—The SECRETARY replied, 30,000; but that only 40,000 were issued, and these were now reduced by forfeiture and relinquishment to 21,375.

Mr. WARREN considered they were still in a doubtful state, as up to the present time they had been getting 1000*l.* worth of gold at an expense of 3000*l.* They expected to hear further from Mr. Baker in a short time, when he hoped the information would be more satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, said they had about 2500 tons of ore on surface. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the letters received from Mr. Baker by his father, but they could not put them before the meeting, as they were not official. Mr. Baker was to found his official reports upon his assays. He (the Chairman) was of opinion that Mr. Baker was a very clever young man, and that they could not have selected a better. He had passed the School of Mines, and obtained honours for proficiency in his profession.

Resolutions were then unanimously passed, confirming the appointment of Messrs. John Hamilton Clement, Thos. Laurence, and Wm. Mortimore, as directors, and re-electing Mr. Alex. Greig and Dr. Edward Meryon, who retired by rotation.

A SHAREHOLDER, in proposing that Mr. Greig be appointed President, observed that although they had experienced a great loss by the resignation of Mr. Ayrton, whose parliamentary duties compelled him to adopt that course, they were somewhat compensated by the valuable assistance they obtained from Mr. Clement.

The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. W. J. Vian was then re-elected auditor on the part of the shareholders; and, at the suggestion of the meeting, he and the auditor appointed by the directors agreed to accept 4*l.* 4s. each for their audit, until the company should be in a better position.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed that the arrears due to the secretary should be paid. He said, the original salary was 300*l.* a year, and it had been the expressed wish of the shareholders that it should be continued at that amount. The directors, however, had reduced it to 200*l.*; but, as he considered him well entitled to the difference, amounting to about 133*l.*, he should now move that it be paid to him.—The motion being seconded, a discussion ensued, which resulted in a resolution to pay him 100*l.* of what had been deducted.—Mr. ANDERSON returned thanks.

The meeting was then made extraordinary, for the purpose of decreasing the capital stock of the company, which, the solicitor explained, would reduce the fees of registration. A resolution to that effect was agreed to, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—A series of elaborate reports upon this mine has just been made, and they appear fully to prove that by perseverance, combined with good and honest management, the most favourable results will be arrived at. Capt. R. S. Bryant reports that the quantity of reserves in the mine is gradually increasing, and when the 95 shall have reached the ore ground, and the winze in the bottom of the 75 is holed to the stopes above the 85, the samplings will increase both in quantity and quality; and with a little more perseverance, from present appearances, there is every probability of the adventurers having a lasting and paying mine. Capts. Stephen Lean and Richard Stevens, in their usual report, state that on Monday they sampled 196 tons of ore. Under Wednesday's date, Capt. Lean again writes that there is an improvement in the winze sinking below the 75, east of flat-rod shaft. The eastern end of it is worth full 30*l.* per fm.; and as the ore is dipping west, no doubt when they have sunk a few feet deeper the lode will be worth that for the whole length of the winze. The lode also in the rise under this winze has increased in value, now worth 30*l.* per fm.

WEST EDWARD is about to resume working under favourable circumstances, having some good mining men in it. Capt. East has been over the sett, and dialled the ground. Some men have been shoding and found the north lode, which is from 4 to 5 feet wide, containing good stones of gossan and copper ore; the south lode is expected to be cut in a few days. This sett adjoins the celebrated Wheal Edward, which will declare its first dividend in December, and seems very likely to be a good dividend-paying mine for years to come. West Edward is an extensive sett, held from the Duchy of Cornwall, and it is hoped that, with a spirited trial (which I feel assured it will have), it will give the lord plenty of good dues, and in the locality labour which will be profitably productive, and lead to good dividends for those who adventure therein.

ILLOGAN.—The mines in this neighbourhood are not looking so well as they were some little time since. At SOUTH WHEAL FRANCES the ends are poor, although more cheering than a few days back.——WHEAL GRENVILLE is poor, yet I think likely to do, by-and-bye; but they must get deeper before they find a productive mine.——WEST GRENVILLE is also in a good neighbourhood, and the cross-cut now in course of driving must intersect several lodes, but they are chiefly to the south of the adit cross-cut.

Some splendid stones of ore broken from the shaft at EAST HENDER, to be seen at the London office, has attracted much attention during the last few days.

CRADDOCK MOOR is looking very promising.

TAVISTOCK AND ITS DISTRICT was never looking better. Beginning with the GREAT DEVON CONSOLS, the prospects are most cheering, and likely to continue a long and lasting mine. The railway is rapidly progressing, which will make a great saving in carriage of ore and materials.——SORTRIDGE is looking much better in the deeper levels, and no doubt will shortly be on the market at its usual price, and same quantity of copper ore. The gossan in this mine, seen at the back of those lodes, cannot fail to produce large quantities of copper. The management is under the control of Capt. Richards, of Devon Great Consols.——DEVON BULLER will sample, on the 30th inst., about sufficient quantity to pay the working cost and tradesmen's liabilities. The mine never was looking so well, and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen connected with mines. A more legitimate mine is not worked; and, had it not been for the untruthful statements some time since, the shares would rank in price with some of our best mines in the Tavistock locality.

In EAST TAMAR CONSOLS, a considerable improvement is reported. Mr. Wolferstan expects to commence sampling in about three weeks.

WHEAL EMMA (Buckfastleigh).—We are glad to report steady progress and improvement in this mine, which is causing enquiry for shares at advanced prices. The bottom end is now worth 25*l.* per fm., and the cost of driving only 50s. At the engine-shaft, the branch on the footwall continues, and holds out prospects of having a course of ore in the 46 (56 fms. from surface), both east and west of the shaft. This is a most important feature in the mine, and adds greatly to its value.

At PROVIDENCE MINES, the 75 east was last Saturday set to drive at 5*s.* in 1*l.* As it is coming towards East Providence Mines sett, and they are about to erect an engine on the same lode, it speaks well for that mine.

TYNE HEAD.—The following is an extract from a report received from the mine:—"I send you some samples from Sir John's vein, Tyne Head, which I think you ought to like. The vein is 30 feet wide, proved, and mixed through with ore. We have this vein a mile in length, 25 fms. of backs now, and gaining 2 feet or more to every fathom we drive. This vein is only the way to the other east and west veins, which are the most productive in Alston Moor; but we are certain that this will work to a profit. The ore is rich in silver."

SOUTH LADY BERTHA MINE is situate about 3½ miles from Tavistock, on the banks of the River Tavy. The present Sir Massey Lopes being desirous to have his mineral property wrought, has granted the Lady Bertha and South Lady Bertha Mines upon liberal terms—the latter mine is principally wood land; therefore, no surface damage is chargeable—this being a considerable item in mining. There is an abundant supply of water power for pumpining, drawing, crushing, and other purposes. The mine has been favourably reported on by Capts. W. Goss, John Lean, and N. Ennor. Under date Oct. 29, Capt. Goss states, that he has put the men to sink on the south lode in an old shaft, which is but 2 fathoms deep, and they have only 3 fathoms to sink to hole to the adit, when they can drive the end and stope the backs for copper ore. Their prospects are very cheering. The prospectus of this company will be found in our advertising columns.

WHEAL ZION.—Mr. E. T. Stubbs, at the instance of Mr. F. W. Stockwell, has preferred an indictment at the Old Bailey against Lord Charles Pelham Clinton and Mr. A. Jeffree for conspiracy. The grand jury have returned a true bill.

WHEAL EDWARD.—Captain East states that in the 61 west the lode is again opening out very satisfactorily. The eastern end is also looking better, now worth from 30*l.* to 35*l.* per fm. The lode indicates a good course of ore, and the splice being nearly worn out, Capt. East's opinion of the mine remains unaltered. They expect to pay the first dividend in December.

WHEAL KITTY (Lelant).—I was underground yesterday, and I think, from the prospects, they are likely to continue their usual dividends for a long time.

NORTH FORTESCUE MINE, in the neighbourhood of Lostwithiel, embraces a piece of mineral ground nearly 550 fms. in length from north to south, and 450 fms. in width from east to west; it is bounded on the south by Wheal Fortescue, from which mine quantities of gossan have been sold from the back of a large lead lode, realising 5*l.* to upwards of 35*l.* per ton; this lode traverses North Fortescue sett the whole length, and has been traced on the back about 150 fms. by costean pits, and is found to contain silver in every pit where intersected. A more promising lode for silver-lead ores cannot be seen; and it is the opinion of practical men that it will prove, at no great depth, a remunerative and profitable lode. Two east and west lodes have also been intersected, containing small portions of copper ore.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.—At the request of a shareholder, Captain Hawke inspected this mine, and furnished the following report:—Notwithstanding I held the greatest confidence in the agent's reports appended to the prospectus of the Devon Great Elizabeth Mine, I was induced on the 22d inst. to visit the mine for my own satisfaction. At the request of a shareholder, I have to-day again inspected this property, where I find active operations being continued. An open cutting taken up from the base of the River Dart, and being continued west on the course of a large masterly copper ore lode, full 6 feet wide, composed of first-class gossan, fluor-spar, and a little mundic, under which was embedded a splendid leader of rich yellow and black copper ore, which fully corroborates the reports hitherto in circulation. I asked the person who was engaged in breaking down the lode to favour me with a few specimens of copper, which was readily responded to, and were obtained by a blow at the deepest point in the cutting that they could be taken from for water. I would remark that the present indications and prospects that are already laid open to view at the shallow depth of 2 fms. from surface, include every feature that could be wished for, which I cannot speak too highly of. The mine sett encircles every facility for economical development, having an ample supply of water throughout the year from the River Dart for pumping, crushing, dressing the ores, &c. I have no hesitation in saying—judging from the character and composition of the lode at the present depth, in conjunction with the geological formation of the locality, being situate in close proximity to the junction of the killas and granitic range that traverse the Dartmoor—that the Devon Great Elizabeth Mine will ultimately equal, if not surpass, the best dividend-paying mine. The large heap of rich copper ore that is now at surface, obtained from such limited operations, is not usually met with. I can truly say that I have been engaged in mining for 25 years, but never witnessed such a discovery at the depth, either in West Cornwall or Devon, before I availed myself of the pleasure of visiting the Devon Great Elizabeth Mine. If we are to take the best indications for our guide in going into mining speculations, I would recommend you to embark with your capital into the Devon Great Elizabeth.—P. HAWKE.

CORNWALL RAILWAY.—It is my opinion that, if the directors had anticipated one-half of the difficulties they have experienced in carrying it out, they would not have connected themselves with it any way whatever. The Act of Parliament for its construction was obtained in 1847, and it had been previously promised by the officials that upon that event the work should be at once commenced. The works were soon after commenced, indeed, but not yet completed; nor will be completed in 1857. Although the original shareholders will not soon get any interest on their outlay, the undertaking has been of great advantage to many other persons—solicitors, engineers, surveyors, &c., the favourite few. As a traveller, I am very anxious to see it opened, that an end may for ever be put to the shameful imposition to which travellers by coaches are now subject, as of old they were in other districts. Only think of paying 12*s.* for a ride from Bodmin to Truro, 24 miles, in a coach scarcely high enough to sit upwright in! and, if you ride outside, exposed to all weathers. You pay a higher fare than a first-class passenger on the rail. The charge for luggage by all conveyances is also excessively high. I pay about twice as much from Plymouth to Truro as is charged from London to Plymouth! I am glad to find that the line will be opened even in 1858. "Better late than never."—R. SYMONS: *Truro, Oct. 26.*

FOREIGN MINES.

The Fortuna Company have advices from Linares to Oct. 19:—CANADA INCOSA.—West of Engine-Shaft: The 6th level, east of El Clavel, contains a little ore, but not enough to value. The lode in Las Canos winze is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 5th level, east of San Francisco winze, is now worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode in the end of the 5th level, in advance of Buen Proveeho winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in Oveidos winze is worth 1¼ ton per fm.—East of Engine-Shaft: The lode in the 5th level, east of Purgatorios winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the bottom of Esperanza winze is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 4th level, east of Fortuna winze, is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, with spots of lead ore, but not to value. The lode in Garcia's winze is worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the 3d level, in advance of Kennedy's shaft, is worth 1¼ ton per fm. The lode in the 2d level, east of Lowndes' shaft, is still disordered from the cross-course, and is worth about ¾ ton per fm.—LOS SALIDOS: We have just completed the casing and dividing of Morris's engine-shaft to the 3d level, and shall recommence sinking it as soon as possible. The men are now employed in cutting a plat. The 3d level, west of sump-winze, has improved in character, and is worth ¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. The 2d level, west of Cordove's winze, is now driving on the elvan course, and letting down a large stream of water. The lode in the end of the 3d level, east of La Luz winze, is at present worth 1 ton per fm., but promises improvement. The lode at San Gabriel shaft, sinking below the 2d level, is worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the 2d level, east of Serron's winze, is worth 1¼ ton per fathom. The lode in Cologan's winze is worth 1 ton per fm. The tribute department throughout both mines is looking as usual, and our surface operations going on without interruption.

The Lusitanian Mining Company have advices from Portugal to Oct. 17: PALHAL MINE:—On Basto's lode, the ground in Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 28, is of the same quality as formerly. The lode in the 28, driving east of Taylor's engine shaft, is 3 ft. wide; the north part, for 1 ft. wide, is good for copper ore, worth 2 tons per fm.; it is of a loose nature, and there is large stream of water flowing from it, so that it has drained a great proportion of the water from the 18, also from River shaft, where we have just begun to sink below the before-named (18). The lode in the 28, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of prian, quartz, and copper ore, worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 18, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, with a branch of copper in it worth ½ ton per fm.; this winze is quite dry for sinking, being drained by the level below. The lode in River shaft, sinking below the 18, is 3 ft. wide; in it there is a part about 1½ ft. wide, composed of white prian, thickly impregnated with lead, and, for the length of the shaft, will produce 1 ton of lead ore per fm.; at present the water is very easy. The lode in the 18, driving east of River shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of prian and black mundic, stones of spar and gneiss. The lode in the 8, driving east of River shaft, is 3 ft. wide; 1 ft. of the south part is hard quartz, and the north part is composed of flookan and killas. The lode in the adit level, driving east of Pinto's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, flookan, and stones of copper ore—nothing to value. The lode in the stopes (No. 1) in the bottom of the 8, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 6 in. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes (No. 2), west of Taylor's engine-shaft, in the back of the 18, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes (No. 3), east of Butler's winze, is 1 ft. wide, worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes (No. 4) in the back of the 18, west of Butler's winze, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes (No. 5) in the bottom of the 8, west of Butler's winze, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes (No. 6) in the bottom of the 8, east of Campo's winze, is 1 ft. wide, worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the adit level, driving south-west of Taylor's engine-shaft, on the slide lode, is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and flookan.—Mill Lode: The lode in the rise above the 8, east of Antonio's winze, is 6 in. wide, worth ½ ton per fm.—House Lode: The lode in Piscoe's winze, sinking below the adit level, east of the old shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and a small branch of flookan.—Oak Shaft: The pitwork in this shaft is now set in order, and the men have begun to sink below the 10, where the ground is favourable for sinking through, and the water being taken up into the cistern, we hope they will be able to make good progress.—CARVALHAL MINE: In the adit level, driving east, we have got some small branches, composed of quartz, prian, and mundic, which is still going on in the end, and the ground is still of a soft killas.

The Linares Lead Mining Company have advices from Spain to Oct. 17:—West of Engine Shaft on South Lode: The end in the 85, west of the cross-cut, is very hard, and still unproductive. The end in the 75, west of Ramon's winze, has improved, and is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in Carilla's winze is very small, and produces ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 65, west of Richard's winze, is still disordered by the cross-course, and does not contain lead enough to value. The lode at Warne's engine-shaft is larger than when last reported, and has a promising appearance, its present value is 1 ton per fathom. The 31, west of engine-shaft, is producing about ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. We may reasonably expect an improvement in this end very shortly, as we are approaching to where there is a good lode in the bottom of the 20. The lode in Diegos winze is large, and contains spots of lead, but not enough to value.—East of Engine-Shaft: The lode in the 85, east of Navarro's winze, is large, and contains stones of lead, but not enough to value. The lode in the 75, east of Shaw's shaft, is large, and is worth ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 65, east of Collejon's winze, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. We have commenced sinking a new winze under the 55, 40 varas east of Collejon's, and in advance of the 65 end; the winze is sunk 1 fm. 2 ft. 4 in., and is worth 1 ton in a fathom. The lode in the 65, east from bottom of Lucas's winze, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 65, west from bottom of Thorne's shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in Fernando's winze is large, and consists of calcarious spar, spotted throughout with lead, and is worth ½ ton of the latter per fathom. The lode in the 55, east of Taylor's cross-cut, is worth ½ ton per fathom. There is no alteration worthy of notice in the cross-cut driving south in the 31.—North Lode: The lode at Taylor's shaft, sinking under the 55, is worth 2½ tons per fathom. The end in the cross-cut, driving south in the 55 to ventilate the south end, is very hard for driving. The lode in the 55, driving east of Martino's winze, is worth 2½ tons of lead per fm. Gomez winze is sunk 8 fms. 4 ft. 10 in. under the 45; this winze is in advance of the 55 end about 15 varas, and is opening a splendid piece of ground, its present value is 2½ tons per fathom; the ground in the winze, as well as in the last-mentioned end, is easy for excavating. The 45 is driven east of Antonio's winze 17 fms. 1 ft. 2 in.; there is nothing new to notice since last report. The cross-cut, driving north in the 45 to cut Field's lode and communicate with the 45 end west, from bottom of Field's shaft, is extended 2 fms. 4 ft. 8 in.; in this cross-cut we have intersected a branch which has diverged from the main lode, and is of a very kindly appearance indeed, and worth 2 tons in a fathom: as soon as we can push forth the cross-cut, so as to have room, we shall not delay driving both east and west on its course. The end in the 31, east of Field's cross-cut, continues unproductive.—Field's Lode: The lode in the 45, west of Field's shaft, produces 1 ton per fathom; the ground is very hard for driving. The cross-cut driving south to cut the lode and ventilate the end east of Field's cross-cut is lengthened 4 fms. 5 ft. 7 in.: there is nothing new to notice at this point. The 31 is driven east of Field's shaft 36 fms. 4 ft. 2 in.; this end has declined in value, worth at present ½ ton per fathom. The lode in Insto's winze is worth 1 ton per fathom. The end in the 20, east of Field's shaft, still holds good; present value 2 tons per fm. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are yielding fair quantities of ore. The surface operations are proceeding satisfactorily.

Mr. Crofts sends us the following remarks:—

Notwithstanding the adverse events, political and monetary, of the last three weeks, the market for mining shares has exhibited an extraordinary degree of buoyancy; and although time bargains in the way of jobbing form the greater portion of the business done, the public have not been unmindful of the fact that the best time to purchase shares is when circumstances are passing which have the tendency temporarily to reduce prices. It may thus be noted that in the majority of stocks—whether dividend, proximate-dividend, or speculative—there has been no sensible diminution in value, except from a change in the aspect of a particular mine, rendering the fall in price rather a matter of necessity, although it may prove only transient in character. The question now remains, What will be the effect upon this country, anticipated by some, but thought lightly of by others, of the monetary crisis in the United States? Extensive failures, either amongst bankers or manufacturers, would, no doubt, tend to destroy, or much lessen, the speculative spirit which characterises more particularly the manufacturing districts, where, in fact, the bulk of the capital exists for such purposes; but the writer is of opinion that this contingency is very much overcharged, and since good is said to spring out of evil, it appears almost demonstrable that the transatlantic crisis will be too short-lived to generate any prolonged derangement of our trade or commerce, excepting always that particular articles may cease to be demanded for a time; and it not being impossible that metals being in this way affected may lead to a lowering of the present standard of copper, and to a reduction in the prices of tin and lead. But we repeat that such effects can, in our opinion, be only temporary in character, like the cause which produces them. Mining shares, therefore, at a comparatively moderate price, and *bona fide* in character, may be bought without fear of any great loss, and a strong chance of realising ultimate profits; or they may be sold at a profit if, fortunately, they have been purchased low enough to admit of one, in which case sales, under any circumstances, are always judicious, and seldom repented of.

THE "PICK AND GAD."—The first number of a very ably written periodical under this title, published monthly, which cannot fail to be peculiarly attractive to all connected with mining, is this day placed before the public. The professed object of the work is the diffusion of purely scientific information; and, taking the present number as a criterion, we consider it will form a valuable adjunct to the *Mining Journal*: we, therefore, wish the publication every success. The want of such a work connected with the mining interest has long been felt, and we are, therefore, justified in anticipating that it will receive ample support.

CORNISH MINING.—That strange looking individual, whom you, an eastern visitor, may observe, in swallow-tailed coat, rusty silk hat, black trousers and stockings, and low-quartered shoes, at work in his croft of potatoes, or cultivating a pretty luxuriant two-acre field of wheat, in the half-reclaimed flats about Tregoning Hill or St. Agnes' Beacon, seems a very heterodox specimen of the British agriculturist; but, if you knew his history, you will probably find that he has, or has had, shares in a drift boat, a seine, and a neighbouring mine or two, and his soul is at this moment far away from his dirty acres, wandering in El Dorado. He has seen, what we ourselves have seen, a common miner of one year driving his carriage and pair of greys the next, and the moral of the third year, in which the miner in question has passed the Insolvent Court, is lost on him. It is strange that a population unusually orderly, sober, and reasonably honest, should be also one of habitual gamblers, active or speculative. We suppose that this kind of poison, like others, loses its deleterious effect on the constitutions of those who are thoroughly inured to it. It must be added that, with the spirit of self-reliance which this kind of life engenders, it creates also a very considerable amount of self-opinion. The thorough Cornishman's respect for his own shrewdness and that of his clan is unbounded, or only equalled by his profound contempt for "foreigners" from the East, a class created for his benefit—given over to him for a prey. And this feeling increases ludicrously in intensity as we advance further West, until we reach the Land's End parish of St. Just, in which the despised "East" comprehends all the rest of England. It must be owned that the Cornubians have daily and abundant proof of the gullibility of the men of the East, and the Londoners in particular; the opening of a new undertaking by what they term a "hearty set of adventurers," fresh from the metropolis, is a great opportunity for local jubilation.—*Quarterly Review.*

WELSH POTOSI MINING COMPANY.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, yesterday, Mr. Harrison applied for an order for execution under the 16th section of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, against Thomas Clark, a contributory, who had failed to pay the amount of his call. Order granted, the form to be afterwards submitted to the Court.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—J. Trewin, Oct. 26: The lode in the 10 east is worth 5 cwts. of lead ore per fathom, and has an appearance of improvement. The lode in the rise in back of the adit is worth from 3 to 4 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the adit level east is yielding occasional spots of lead ore. The lode in this level west still continues large, producing spots of lead ore, and has the same promising appearance. The stopes in the back of the adit east of the rise are worth about 4 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. No. 1 stopes are worth 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; and No. 2 stopes are yielding about 5 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. We have in the storehouse about 23 tons of dressed ore, and from 1 to 2 tons on the mine, in the way of dressing.—P.S. We have commenced to sink the eastern shaft below the adit level.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, T. Trelease, T. Hosking, Oct. 28: There is no change to notice in the lode at Field's engine-shaft, neither in the 130 east, or the 120 west of this shaft, since last report. No part of the north lode is taken down in the 120, east of Davey's engine-shaft, since last report; the main lode in this level, east of said shaft, is worth for copper ore from 25l. to 30l. per fm., it has not been quite so good since the last report, but is now again improving. This lode in the 110, at this shaft, is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, worth for copper ore from 30l. to 40l. per fm.; the north lode in this level, east of said shaft, is worth for copper ore 10l. per fm. The main lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 100, is worth for copper ore from 40l. to 50l. per fm.; this lode in the 110, west of No. 2 winze, is worth for copper ore quite 60l. per fm. The north lode in the 100, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 10l. per fm.; the south part of the main lode in this level, east of said shaft, is worth for copper ore 12l. per fm., and the north part 30l. per fm. All the other parts of the mine are just the same as for some time past. Our sampling yesterday was computed 365 tons.

BALLYMONEEN.—Wm. Barkla, Oct. 24: We are making fair progress in the 15 cross-cuts, driving north and south, but no change of importance since my last. The 15 north has been driven since last report 3 ft. 6 in.: total driven, 18 fms. 1 ft. 2 in. The 45 fm. level south has been driven since last report 17 fms. 1 ft. 9 in. The adit level, driving west, is producing stones of sulphur, but nothing to value; driven since last report 1 fm.: total driven, 19 fms. 1 ft. 9 in.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. Pellow, Oct. 20: The engine-shaft continues without any alteration since my last report. No. 1 stope, south of engine-shaft, still continues to yield 3 tons of lead and 15 cwts. of copper per fm. To save cost in dressing, we propose to take down the lode of mundic (3 ft. wide) which is lying parallel with the lead and copper lodes in this stope, and leave the latter standing in the mean time. No. 2 stope, north of engine-shaft, yields 1 ton of copper and 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The rise to surface is rather poor at present, yielding about 5 cwts. of copper ore, and stones of lead, but not to any considerable value. The air-shaft sinking to meet the above rise yields about 6 cwts. of copper and stones of lead, but not to value. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

BAMPFYLDE.—C. Hand, Oct. 24: The new lode is now 20 in. wide, and appears to be opening wider as we go down, with a promising appearance. The men are at work in the 40, and the water will be down to the 60 in a day or two, without having done much damage, the 30 being the only part crushed, and which has occurred a few fathoms west of winze F. The sale of 29 tons copper ore, Oct. 27, at Swansea, realised 22l. 13s 6d. per ton, the produce being 22½.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Hodge, J. Mitchell, Oct. 29: The footway referred to in last report has been completed; we then placed two of those men in the cross-cut; this we set at 7l. per fm., stent for the month. The other four men we put to stope the bottom of the adit level, for the purpose of sinking on the best part of the lode. As yet we have not decided on the exact point to sink; we think it likely we shall sink our winze about 2 fms. east of rise, as at this point we have discovered that the lode took horse or made a splice; we, therefore, put the cross-cut men to strip down the side of the level. At present we are unable to speak of its value, but pleased to say the stuff we have broken is good orey work; this part is full 3 ft. wide, and all must be saved, and will well pay for dressing. We shall be able to say more about this in a day or two; we are, however, of opinion that this is the part of the lode the air-shaft was sunk on. We shall not, therefore, drive the cross-cut any further for the present, but continue to develope and prove the lode at the point of the horse, and as we progress you shall be advised. In the adit end we have no change of importance to notice, we, however, anticipate one shortly for the better. There is more water than heretofore, also a little more spar on the footwall; this end is set at 5l. 10s. per fm., stent for the month. The quarry is turning out according to our expectations—stones pretty good.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Oct. 29: The stopes in the bottom of the 115 east will turn out 4 tons of ore per fm., and the stopes in the back of this level will yield 3 tons of ore per fm. We are still driving by the side of the lode in the 115 west; the stopes in the back of this level will produce 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 103 west is 3 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine. Our sampling to-morrow will be about 240 tons of ore.

BODCOLL.—F. Evans, Oct. 24: The new shaft is down 15 feet, but not reached the rock; we shall have to put in some timber here before we sink much further. The indications in this level are everything that can be desired, and good stones of lead are broken every day when working.

BOG.—E. Rogers, Oct. 27: The shaftmen are still engaged in clearing and repairing the adit level; the attle we are drawing to surface from this part will pay for dressing. In the rise in the back of the 26 yard level the lode is small and unproductive, and is suspended. I am thinking to let this place remain idle for a few days, to see if any party will work it on tribute. In the pitch in the back of the adit level the lode is 1 ft. wide—a mixture of lead and blende ores. During the last week, I have been through the different levels and the ancient workings for a very long distance, and find the lode nearly all worked away, plainly showing that they must have had large deposits of lead ore and a great length of lead-bearing ground on each lode. We ought, therefore, to get the engine erected as soon as possible, after which time we should soon increase the returns.

BOILING WELL.—John Delbridge, Oct. 24: In the 60 west, on the north lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, yielding some good copper ore, lead, and blende; this end is intersected by the slide which we have in the level driven from the engine-shaft on south lode. In the 60 cross-cut the ground is more wet than usual, and the end frequently cutting branches of ore, blende, &c. In the 50, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, unproductive; in the 50 east, on south lode, the lode is 9 in. wide, poor. In the 40 cross-cut, towards the south lode, the ground is favourable. In the 40 cross-cut, south of Austin's, towards the lead ground, it is very wet; we expect 6 ft. more will intersect the lode. In the 30, east of Austin's, the lode is from 15 to 20 in. wide, yielding some fine stones of copper ore, blende, and lead; the lode in this level seems to be much improved from the 20 to the 30. In the 20, west of Austin's, the lode is 20 in. wide, opening in good tribute ground. In the winze from the 20 to the 30, east of Austin's, we expect to hole in a day or two—sunk in tribute ground, lead. Syrett's shaft is sunk as deep as the 20, and we are now driving a cross-cut to cut the lode at this point, which we expect to do in about 4¼ fms.—ground 10s. per fm. We have Fielding's shaft sunk from surface as deep as the 20, below the adit; we shall cut a plat at this point, and sink with all speed to the 20, to meet the 20 from Syrett's. Other things are without change to notice.

BRONFLOYD.—M. Barbary, Oct. 29: The lode in the rise in the back of the deep adit, south of No. 2 shaft, is much the same as at my last report, being about 6 ft. wide, with a mixture of ore throughout, yielding, on an average, about ½ ton per fathom, and is opening out fair stoping ground. We are now busily engaged in removing the dressing apparatus from the old to the new floors, so that they may be properly arranged by the time the foundry people have completed the erection of the wheel and crusher, which is now rapidly advancing.

BRYNTAIL.—James Rouch, Oct. 28: The 10, east of cross-cut, on Bryntail lode, is still composed of sulphate, barytes, blende, and stones of ore, but not so much of the latter as when last reported on; at present there is a great portion of the lode standing north and south of the level; shortly its character and quality will be ascertained, by cross-cutting in each direction—north and south.

BRYN-Y-FEDWEN.—Oct. 27: The lode in the stope in the back of the 20, east of the winze on the south lode, is about 3 ft. wide, yielding about 6 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 20, 11 fms. west of the winze, is about 2 ft. wide, producing about 6 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the new stope in the back of the deep adit level, 15 fms. east of the winze on the south lode, is about 2 ft. wide, yielding about 4 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the stope in the back of the deep adit level, east of the winze on the Bryn-y-Fedwen lode, is about 3 ft. wide, yielding about 5 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the stope west of winze, in the back of this level, is about 2 ft. wide, producing about 4 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking under the 26, 2 fms west of the shaft on the Cae Conroy lode, is composed of gossan, spar, blende, and lead ore; the north part that we are carrying for, sinking about 5 ft. wide, is yielding about 12 cwts. of ore per fm.; we are sinking this winze by six men. We sold on the 21st 26 tons 14 cwts. of good ore at 15l. 3s. 6d. per ton, and 1 ton 8 cwts. at 10l. 7s. 6d. per ton. We have 6 tons of dressed ore now towards our next sampling.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—J. Hambly, Oct. 27: We are now employed collaring up the engine-shaft. The engine with the boiler is on the mine, and the masons employed about the buildings. The smith-shop and timber-house will be completed this week.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Oct. 27: In the 20 west, on the caunter, the lode is 1¼ ft. wide, principally composed of mundic and spar—a promising lode. In the 10 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing mundic and stones of ore. The tribute pitches are turning out tolerably well.

CARVANNALL.—Wm. Roberts, Oct. 27: In the engine-shaft, sinking under the 118, the lode is 1½ foot wide, chiefly crystallised iron. In the 118 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic and soft spar; the same will apply to the 106 west. The lode in the 96 west has not been taken down since last report. In the 76 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, very kindly, and producing occasional stones of ore.

CASTELL.—J. Lester, Oct. 25: We have six men breaking down sides of the lode left standing by the ancients, and preparing it for crushing. We have about 16 tons crushed, and partly cleaned. About one-third more of the blende will be got out from the slimes, owing to its being reduced so fine. I intend to have a small wheel and round-buddle made at once to dress them. I forwarded on Saturday, as requested, samples in the rough and dressed state.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—The lode in the deep adit end is about 2 ft. wide, intermixed with lead, and will yield about 8 cwts. to the fathom, and looks more promising. The stopes in the cross branch will produce about 5 cwts. per fm.; those south-east of No. 2 winze will give from 8 to 10 cwts. to the fathom, and those north-west will produce from 10 to 12 cwts. per fm., and promise well for a further improvement. The men in No. 3 winze are still cutting down the south-east end, making it straight, where the lode will produce from 5 to 6 cwts. per fm.; about a week or ten days hence the men will begin to sink the winze. All on the dressing-floors goes on satisfactorily. We continue carrying down the iron ore to the railway turn out for shipment, and the man on the lode are getting out a fine quality stone.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—J. Vivian, C. Glasson, Oct. 24: In the 80 cross-cut, driving south of Walter's engine-shaft, the ground more favourable for driving, with an increase of water as we near the cross-course—set to six men, at 12l. per fathom. No alteration in the cross-cut driving north of ditto in this level—set to six men, at 10l. per fathom.—Wentworth Lode: In the 70, driving east of Walter's shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, a fair saving work for copper, of a very promising character—set to two men, at 50s. per fathom. In the 70, driving west of ditto, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and at present not to value—set to four men, at 50s. per fathom.—Julia Lode: In the 60, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is improving, with a good leader of copper in it—driving by four men, at 10l. per fathom. In the 50, west of Mary Ann cross-course (rise), the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 8l. per fathom for copper—driving by six men, at 5l. per fm. In the winze sinking under the 50 we are down to the water; lode 8 in. wide, worth 7l. per fathom for copper, but for the present suspended. In the 40, driving west of Mary Ann cross-course, the lode is 8 in. wide, opening tribute ground; driving by four men, at 7l. per fathom. In the 30, driving west of ditto, the lode is 8 in. wide, opening tribute ground—driving by four men, at 6l. per fm.—Whitford's Lode: In the 60, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is still disordered—driving by four men, at 12l. per fathom. In the 50 west, on ditto, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing saving work for tin.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Oct. 28: In consequence of some accident taking place at the foundry, we have been disappointed in the necessary castings for the new plunger-lift; we are now promised to have all the pitwork sent to the mine by the latter part of this week. We have resumed the clearing of the 38 fm. level north, and which is being pushed on as fast as possible. The lode at the boundary shaft is without any material alteration.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Michell, Oct. 27: There is no alteration to notice in this mine since last reported on.

COLLEGE MINES.—A. Braithwaite, B. Tucker, Oct. 27: The side level in the 20 has been driven about 6 feet; we have found some stones of lead, but not large, and the ground continues firm. We have set to drive north on the red lode, in the bottom of the shaft, to four men, at 3l. per fm., to include a plat 7 feet high and 6 ft. wide; a fine looking lode, with every prospect for lead. We have also set the south end from the bottom of the shaft on the same terms; the men commenced working on Monday. The lode in the 10 south is looking better than last reported; we meet with very fine stones of lead, and there is every appearance of our coming to a bunch of lead. In Copeman's winze we are down about 4 fms.; very little alteration since last report. The 10 south continues to improve; the men have broken some very fine stones of lead, and there is every indication of coming to a branch very shortly. In the 10 north there is no alteration. The tributers are getting wages. We sent per railway to Dublin, on Thursday last, 5 tons 7 cwts. of lead ore, and there are 3 tons 19 cwts. in store, which will be increased this week to 5 tons, when a sample will be sent to the Mining Company of Ireland.

DAREN.—J. Humphreys, Oct. 27: In Francis's level I have no alteration of consequence to report this week. The new stope, worked on tutwork, continues productive. At present there is only one pitch taken, the other two are refused, unless I offer them at much higher prices than I am inclined to give. The tributers only finished their dressing yesterday, and this morning I sampled 12 tons of silver-lead ore, which is a smaller quantity than I had expected before it was weighed into the bin.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Oct. 27: In the 40 the ground is a little more favourable for driving. In the cross-cut south in Bastard's level, from the very favourable and mineralised appearance of the ground, I anticipate we are not far off from the lode.—Midway Level: We have cut into the north lode 6 ft.; but not yet through it; at present it will turn out 6 tons of ore per fm. In the eastern stope, on the south lode, the lode is 12 ft. wide, producing 10 tons of ore per fathom. In the western stope the lode is worth 4 tons of ore per fm.—Middle Level: In the shaft sinking below this level no lode has been taken down since last report. The north lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The south lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stope, east of shaft, is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom.—William and Mary: In the adit level no lode has been taken down since last report.

DEVON BULLER.—W. Neill, Oct. 29: We have continued driving the 56 cross-cut north, in which we have given sufficient proof that the branch or part of the lode spoken of is the main part of the lode. We have commenced driving on its course west, where it is very compact, containing flookan, white iron, and good spots of copper ore; this is altogether a decided improvement from the upper joints; I believe, from the present appearance of the lode, it will soon make a further improvement. The lode in the 44 end still continues its size, about 2 ft. wide, yielding some good stones of ore. The winze in the bottom of the 32, west of the western shaft, is yielding 1⅛ ton of good ore per fm. The stope in the bottom of the level is producing some good work. The lode in the 20 end, west of the western shaft, is full 2 ft. wide, producing some saving work. The two pitches in the bottom of the 20 east, and also the pitch in the back of the 10, west of the western shaft, are producing good work for their respective tributers. We shall sample to-morrow 60 tons of good price ore.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—J. Lord, Oct. 29: The ground in the engine-shaft at present is rather hard, consequently we are not making so great a progress as I should wish. We find good spots of grey ore in the lode. The stope in the back is without any alteration since my last. We are cutting into the lode in the 40 end east, but have not done sufficient to be enabled to give you its character at present. In this end an important discovery is expected.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.—Wm. Williams: The lode in sinking is turning out some very good work, some portion very rich in malleable ore; we are busily engaged in preparing the ore floors, and are also spalling over the copper for dressing. I shall be able to write you more fully in my next, as we shall then be in a better working position.

DOLWEN.—F. Evans, Oct. 24: We are using all the dispatch possible in order to fix the rods from the Bodcoll wheel to the engine-shaft. I hope to be able to accomplish this work in a week or so, that we may commence sinking the engine-shaft. I have no doubt the rods will work well.

DRAKE WALLS.—Thomas Gregory: We have completed the footway and casing in Betteley's shaft, and have resumed the driving of the 90, east of said shaft, by six men; the branches, we are pleased to say, are producing good work; we, therefore, propose to resume the sinking of the shaft below the 90 at our next setting. We are progressing fairly with the stopes below the 70, in the direction of machine shaft, to drain the western ground. In the 92, west of Matthews's shaft, the branches are becoming more settled as we get clear of the cross-course, and are assuming a favourable appearance. The branches in the 92 east are producing moderate work, and bid fair to lay open more productive tin ground. The stopes in back of this level are producing good work. We have no change to notice in the 80; the different stopes in back of this level are producing about the usual quantity of tin. In the 70 east the ground is easier of progress, and the branches gradually improving; there is no change to notice in the stopes in back of this level since my last report. The branches in the 60 are of a more productive character than we have seen them for some time past. We have no change to notice in the stopes in the back of the 60, 50, or 40. The 70 cross-cut north progresses favourably, with an increase of water issuing from the end. The north lode in the adit is increasing in size, and continues of the same very promising character, intermixed with a little copper ore.

DUKE OF CORNWALL.—J. Vercoe, Oct. 24: In the 70 east the lode has improved, and yields fully 2½ tons of ore per fm. In the 60 east the lode has also improved; it is about 4 feet wide, and producing from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm. The 50 and 40 are without much alteration. Our tribute pitches yield above the usual quantity of ore, and I hope to increase the samplings and show profits.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, Oct. 28: In driving the cross-cut south from Painter's engine-shaft, in the 15, we have not as yet cut through the lode. Other parts are much the same as when last reported.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Oct. 29: There is no alteration.

EAST FOWEY CONSOLS.—J. Dale, Oct. 27: The lode is not yet cut in the 30 fm. level cross-cut: the ground is a little easier for driving. The men are working diligently, and the machinery is in excellent condition. In driving the cross-cut for this lode, we are nearing the next east and west lode, which looks well in the adit level.

EAST HENDER.—N. Clymo, Oct. 27: We are proceeding vigorously in sinking the shaft; the lode in the shaft is improving, and is now 3 to 4 ft. wide. We are going to take down the lode to-morrow, and will report more fully next week.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—John Goldsworthy, Oct. 29: We have no change to notice in any part of the mine since last reported, except in the 66 east end, where the lode is improved, and the character of the lode is more cheering. We commenced crushing on Monday night about 8 o'clock, and on Tuesday morning we had a breakage with the air-pump bucket of the whim, in consequence we shall fall back a little in our sampling, not being able to crush all the ore. I will send you the assays of the ore in two or three days.

GARREG.—John Trevethan, Oct. 29: We have cut into the lode 9 ft., but not yet met with the north wall; the part we have gone through contains carbonate of lime, blende, clay, and lead ore, but not sufficient of the latter to value. It is, however, fully anticipated that the most productive part of the lode remains to be intersected. It is not very uncommon for lodes in the limestone districts to run 3 fms. or 4 fms. wide, and it may be the case with us here.

GAWTON.—J. Gill, Oct. 28: There is no alteration since last report.

GELLIRHEIRON.—M. Francis, Oct. 26: On Saturday night, at Gellirheiron, a blast crushed the rock into the sink, and smoke and air passed through the hole, which we hope to make big enough to get through by the end of the week. There are two courses of ore in the lode, both good, a few feet apart from each other, the vein being very wide.

GREAT CRINNIS.—E. Shaw, Wm. Woolcock, Oct. 26: The sumpmen's stope in the 80, east of Union shaft, is worth 13l. per fm. for copper ore, and the pitch adjoining is valued at 6l. 5s. per fm. We have two pitches working east of old sump shaft, in the 24, valued at 4l. 10s. per fm., and two pitches working in the 17, east of same shaft, valued at 6l. 10s. per fm.; three pitches working west of Cornish's shaft, in the 10 and 24 fm. levels, valued at 6l. 6s. per fm.; two pitches working east and west of Catherine's shaft, in the 31, valued at 5l. per fm. At Daniel's shaft we have three pitches working in the 10, 20, and 40 fm. levels, average value 3l. 5s. per fm.

GREAT DOWGAS UNITED.—J. Dale, S. M. Rogers, Oct. 25: The sump-shaft is down 7 fms. 3 ft. under the 18; the ground is without alteration since last reported. Woodhead shaft is down about 7 fms. 2 ft. under the 10, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin work; the west end in the 10, on this lode, is a little improved since last reported on. The copper lode in the 10 is full 15 ft. wide, producing stones of yellow ore, jack, peach, but not enough of either to value; notwithstanding, it is altogether a promising lode. We shall sell a small parcel of tin this week.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—John Spargo, Oct. 29: We have driven about 9 ft. eastward at Kelly Hole, and next week shall commence taking down and cutting through the lode. The small sampling this month was unavoidable, as there were but six men breaking ore instead of twelve, the others being engaged in other work. We shall dress some ore from Kelly Hole for the next sampling.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, Oct. 28: The lode in the 80, west of new shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore. In the winze sinking below the 60, about 18 fms. west of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons per fm. In the 40 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons per fm.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—James Richards, Oct. 29: There is nothing new to advise you of since my report of last week.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Bugelhole, W. Arthur, Oct. 24: No change in the 180, west of Copper-house shaft, since our last report, then worth 12l. per fm. The lode in the 170, west of the above shaft, is better defined, and producing some good ore, mixed with soft spar and jack. The lode in the 160 east, on south part, is worth 30l. per fm. No change in the cross-cut south at this level. The lode in the winze, sinking below this level on the south part, is improved, and now worth 15l. per fm. The lode in the 148 east, on the south part, is worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the 148, west of Copper-house shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. In the 130 west, on Alfred Consols lode, we have commenced cross-cutting south to see if any more lode is standing. Our sampling on Tuesday next will be about 270 tons of rather improved quality.

GREAT WHEAL PADDERN.—J. Jenkin, Oct. 27: The 61 end, east of the eastern engine-shaft, is still in killas, the ground hard for driving, lode 9 in. wide, producing lead ore. In the stopes west of No. 4 winze the lode is 14 in. wide, yielding about 15 cwts. per fm. In the stopes east of No. 4 winze the lode is turning out about 1½ to 2 tons per fm. In the 52 end, driving east, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing about 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the end in killas about 4 to 5 ft. above the elvan, going eastward. We intend sampling two parcels of good lead ore on Saturday next. All other departments throughout the mine are progressing satisfactorily.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. B. Pascoe, Oct. 24: The 80 is dry in the eastern and western parts of the mine. The back of the plat is showing at Harvey's engine-shaft. We shall now put in a set of bearers, and drop the pitwork to the 90; we hope to take the water out of the 90 in one month. In the past week we have discovered some good runs of copper and tin ore ground, several feet wide, which will work at a low tribute. We have this day found a good lode of rich copper ore, 15 in. wide, for several fathoms in length, in the 80, west of Perringer's shaft; 4s. in it, is a good price for it. The mine this week has very much improved. We shall send 10 tons of tin to the smelting-house on Wednesday next, and shall have some very important information to communicate next week, and several good pitches to let.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—M. W. Martyn, Oct. 24: The pumping and winding-engines continue to work satisfactorily. By the stopping of Trelawny's engine from Thursday morning until to-day, to fix a carriage and wheels to carry the main rod at the angle between the 194 and 204, the water is 38 ft. over the 236, but will be in fork to the nose of the drop-lift by the evening of Monday next, when the men will again approach the 236. The steam-stamp has required some repairs during the week. Crease's shaftmen have been employed removing stuff from the bob-pit in the 174, cutting ground for the bob in that level, and attending to the pumpwork. Trelawny's shaftmen have been engaged fixing timber, with carriage and wheels, for carrying the main rod, attending to the pumpwork, and fix lift in the 225 to the 214. In the 115 cross-cut north, on Woolf's caunter, towards Trueman's lode, the ground is of much the same character as a week since.—Bounder Shaft: The men employed here have cut the necessary ground for the rails and guides as deep as the 225, and will now excavate the required ground towards the 236.

GWYDYR AND GWAYNLLIPION.—H. Rawson, Oct. 29: In driving west Cross Mawr, the lode is about 18 in. wide, mixed with spar and lead; we are within 5 or 6 fms. of reaching the junction of the Gorse lode. In driving upon the Vychuellas we met with a flookan running across the end, in consequence of that the lode is dismissed at present. I expect to reach the red lode, at the Higher Mine, about the end of the next month.

HAWKMOOR.—Capt. Richards, Oct. 28: At the engine-shaft we have a very favourable improvement in the lode; I will give you full particulars respecting it in next report. In the 50 west we have opened on the lode 4 feet, and find it to be carrying a good leader of copper ore on the south wall, but have not yet cut through it. In the 20, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, of a very promising character. I have about 20 tons of copper ore to surface, but cannot get it dressed for the sampling on Friday next. No change in the pitches to notice.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—Wm. Richards, Oct. 28: The lode in Morris's shaft, sinking below the 100, is large, containing a little ore in places. In Doidge's winze the lode is also large, with occasional small branches of good ore. In the 100, east of winze, there is no change to notice. The lode in the 85 east is very large and contains more ore, and is very promising. The 75 east is improved during the past week; as also the 65, now producing some good saving work, and promising still further improvement. Other places continue without material alteration. We hope to sample about 220 tons of ore on Friday next.

HOLMBUSH.—The lode in the 145 west is a little improved, and is now producing good stones of ore of rich quality. The lode in the rise in the back of this level continues to yield 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 9l. per ton. The lode has not been taken down in the end driving west on the new copper branch in the past week. In the end driving south on the lead lode, a branch composed of flour-spar, containing good stones of silver-lead ore, has been discovered in the western side of the level, converging towards the main lode, and will most probably form a junction with it in a few fathoms further driving; there is no doubt of this being the new lead branch falling into the main lode. The 100 east is still producing 1¼ ton of ore per fm., worth 10l. per ton. In the end driving west from where the lode was intersected in this level the lode is divided into branches, but is still yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 10l. per ton. The lode in the 160, west of the diagonal, has this week improved, and will now produce ore to the value of 20l. per fm. In the 145 west, on the flapjack lode, a small branch has been discovered, but numerous small cross-courses continue to be intersected, and there appears to be no chance of improvement until we get clear of them. In the 132 fm. level south, on the lead lode, in driving west of south there is a favourable change in the ground, from which we expect the lode on the western side is very near. In the 124 cross-cut, north of Wall's, the lode has not yet been intersected.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—J. Kay, Oct. 28: Nothing particular to notice since last report. The lode is still holding out its former size and character, with a great promise for a further improvement, and the ground easy for driving. The present price given is 3l. 10s. per fathom.

KELLY BRAY.—Silas James, Oct. 24: The lode in the rise in back of the 100 end east is 1 ft. wide, poor at present. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 90 east is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; we have here about 2 fms. of ground more to explore to effect a communication with the winze and rise, which, when done, will open ground that will come away on tribute to a profit to the adventurers, and also ventilate the 100 end. The lode in the pitch in back of the 85 west is worth 18l. per fm. The lode in the 45 west is getting more compact, and showing indications of an improvement ere long. The lode in the 35 west is somewhat disordered for the present, which we hope will not be of long duration; it is 1¾ ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. The lode in the rise in the back of the same level is 3 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. The eastern engine-shaft is still in a good channel of ground, and will be, if all be well, down to the 40 by the time named in my last report, which is the end of next week. The whim-shaft is also progressing favourably, and we are getting on with dressing the ore for another sampling with all possible dispatch. I hope to sample on the 30th of the month 120 tons of ore.

KINNERTON.—C. Knebone, Oct. 28: Since our commencement in April last we have laid open three very promising lodes. The first, or Knoll's lode, is about 2½ ft. wide, carrying a leader of barytes on the footwall 9 in. wide, of good quality; the other part of the lode is composed of elvan, intermixed with branches of barytes and the oxide of manganese, and presents a very favourable appearance. This appears to be one of the Old Bog lodes, and I have little doubt will make good deposits of lead beneath the barytes. There has been a level driven by the side of this lode about 15 fms., in which two branches of barytes have been met with, about 8 in. wide; a short cross-cut to the west of this level would at once lay the lode open, and leave good backs if found productive. The second, or Squilver lode, is about 2½ ft. wide, composed of the sulphate of barytes and oxide of manganese; this lode has been worked on in the adjoining estate, and barytes sold from it—not above 40 yards from our present operations. With a trifling outlay in cosseaming, &c., a level could be brought up on its course, which would give 40 fms. of backs, with every probability of successful results. We have opened several costean pits on the Cold-Yeid lode, which is about 4 ft. wide, composed of sulphate of barytes of good quality. We have commenced a cross-cut to intersect this valuable lode, which we expect to do by driving about 3 fms. further, when we shall at once be able to commence raising barytes for the market. There is a good supply of water for washing purposes, &c., close to a good road. This part of the sett also contains several other lodes of a promising character, one of which is the White Stone lode, from which enormous returns of lead have been made in the Old Bog Mine, adjoining, and which can now be laid open and operated on for a comparative small outlay. In the south part of the sett there is known to exist three promising lodes, one of which is productive for lead in the South Bog Mine, and all of which can be extensively worked by means of adit levels, with plenty of water close at hand for washing ore, &c. In fact, a sett possessing such local advantages is seldom to be met with; and, as an investment, is well worthy the attention of mining capitalists.

LACKAMORE.—Oct. 26: We have dropped a new lift of pumps below the 24, and without delay shall push forward to get the water in fork to the 34, where the plunger is to be fixed. I shall be most glad when this has been done, that we may get rid of so many boxes, which cause a great deal of expense and trouble, as well as delay. All of this, however, I hope will soon be remedied, and we shall find no trouble whatever in keeping the water when the plunger is put in. I cannot give any further information concerning the mine, as we have not yet been able to clear any part of the level in the 24; all the stuff we have yet drawn away is what fell from the end of the drawing shaft; part of the stuff we select for dressing. About the drawing machine, I beg to say that we have made a beginning, and it is my intention to work hard at it till it is completed. I do not anticipate that the cost of the drawing machine will be great, as we have all the iron work for it on the mine except the cranks. I hope soon to give further information. The ore ground laid open in forking the water will be worked on tribute.

LADY BERTHA.—J. Metherell, Oct. 29: The lode in the cross-cut in the 39 fm. level is about 3 ft. wide, and not yet cut through; it is composed of very fine quartz, a little mundic, and spots of ore. At the furthest point north we have a leader of mundic, peach, and ore, about 7 in. wide; this is still flowing in water, which is certainly a good indication of the lode continuing masterly, and I have no doubt will be productive. The lode in the eastern end is about 3 ft. wide, and very promising, producing good stones of ore, mundic, blende, and capel. We commenced taking down the lode in the western end yesterday afternoon, and so far as seen the lode has improved, now worth 1½ ton per fm., and still promising a further improvement. By Saturday next I shall be able to give you a more correct amount of its value, when the lode will be taken down to the present end. No lode has been taken down in the winze during the past week. Nothing else new.

MERLLYN.—J. Trevethan, Oct. 29: We have no particular change to report this week. The tribute pitches are much as they have been for some time, yielding fair quantities of lead. We yesterday sampled 5 tons. The shaft sinking from surface for the north lode has intersected it, and it is, without exception, a very promising one; the ground about it, &c., is precisely the same in character as that about the old lode in the most productive parts. I have every reason to believe that this part of the mine ere long will turn out profitable to the adventurers.

MIXON GREAT CONSOLS (Staffordshire).—R. Ninese, Oct. 24: I was at these mines yesterday, and found that the two men I had put a few days since to make a trial in the shallow level, at the old mine, on the Lum, a little to the north of the fire-engine shaft, had cut some very good ore, and if it continue to hold out we shall not be long in getting a nice pile of ore. I set four more men at this part of the mine to assist in exploring the discovery. This trial is in the old workings, therefore I cannot say much about it at present, but as it now is it will pay well for working. I hope to be able to tell you more about it in a few days.

MOLL.—Oct. 28: The new discovery in the shallow level, which I mentioned to you in my last note, appears to be in connection with Kidd's saddle, and is now yielding some very good ore, and daily improving. You are already aware it is in a portion of the old workings, consequently I cannot as yet say much about it, but from the information I have gathered from the old miners, we have plenty of whole ground in the direction the ore is taking, and although we only commenced working in this place a fortnight since, we have already a nice pile of ore at surface. The shallow level, driving north of the new shaft, is producing spots of ore, fluor-spar, and blende, and is within about 2 fms. of where it should intersect the cross lode, at which point we may reasonably expect ore.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, Oct. 24: The level forehead is as good as last reported, and likely to improve. Stope No. 1 is considerably improved, but No. 2 is poorer at present; yet on the whole the mine has produced more ore during the week, and I have no fear but it will continue. The carrier has taken away 32 tons 9 cwts. of ore for the present sale, and we shall have the 40 tons ready on Tuesday.

NEW CROW HILL.—The lode in the 22 east, which has been improving for some weeks past, is now in good ground, and is producing saving work for lead. The lode in the 15 east is producing good stones of jack and mundic, and is very kindly; the stopes for jack all continue very good. The cross-cut from the south to the north lode, in the western part of the mine, recommended by Capt. Champion, is in favourable ground, with branches of mundic and lead all dipping towards where we consider the lode to be. We have plenty of water for every purpose, and are getting on with the dressing as fast as possible.

NEW TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—J. Prince: The ground at Carr's engine-shaft is much the same as it has been during the last fortnight; the men are working well, and earning fair wages. The lode in the 30 west is 18 in. wide, with stones of ore. The lode in the same level east is still improving, and it has now become wet; the indications are good. The lode in the 40 west is 2 feet wide, orey throughout, but not yet rich. Nothing has been met with in the cross-cut extending north from Carr's shaft; the ground, however, is good for driving, and more water is coming out of the end from which we anticipate the lode is near us.

NORTH BULLER.—Thos. Glanville, Oct. 27: In the 78 cross-cut, south of Louisa engine-shaft, we have intersected a branch 6 in. wide, producing stones of yellow ore, underlaying south towards the lode. In the 80 cross-cut, south of Wheal Uny, no lode has as yet been intersected.

NORTH DOWNS.—W. Johns, J. Grenfell: In the 80, west of engine-shaft, the lode is enlarging in size, about 20 in. wide, and looking more congenial for mineral than we have ever seen it. The 20, east of engine-shaft, has effectually drained the winze sunk below the 20 by the former workers; we are now engaged in clearing up the same for sinking and opening tribute ground. The 20, east of Bennett's shaft, we consider to be through the disordered ground, and by dialling the same we find we have about 8 feet to reach the main lode. The 10 cross-cut south, towards Coelyard lode, is progressing favourably; we are cutting droppers coming from the lode, knowing the above-named and several other lodes to exist, and which proved productive in the adjoining mine; we consider it to be a very important piece of unexplored ground. We are also putting up a rise in the back of the deep adit level to ventilate some old workings, where there have been large quantities of ore raised, and we think there are still great chances of success here. Our tribute pitches are yielding just as anticipated; upon the whole, our working operations are going on most satisfactorily.

NORTH FRANCES.—P. Hosking, Oct. 24: The lode in the 43 fm. level, west of Eales's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing some rich grey ore, worth 15*l.* per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 38 fm. level are much the same as in my last. In the 36 fm. level west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with a little yellow ore in the lode. The tribute ground is looking well. We shall sample about 26 tons of ore on Wednesday, the 28th inst., worth about 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—J. Richards, Oct. 27: Murchison's Engine-shaft: In the 62 west the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, quartz, and good stones of ore, and appearances warrant an improvement. In the 52 west the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 42 west about 11 fms. of the lode now standing will be taken down forthwith, and in all likelihood it will prove productive. In the 30 west an improvement is anticipated, the lode being composed of very fine capel, quartz, mundic, and stones of rich ore; the rise in the back of this level is communicated with the air-shaft, causing a thorough ventilation of this part of the mine. The pitches, on the whole, are not looking so well, but we hope this falling off will only be temporary.—Trial Shaft: In the 42 west the lode has been worth for the last 3 fms. driving 1 ton of rich ore per fm. The lode in the present end is unproductive. In the 30 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing quartz, peach, mundic, and a little ore.

NORTH WHEAL WREY.—W. Bettis, Oct. 28: The 20 has been driven north of the engine-shaft 9 feet, the lode in which is 3 feet wide, very kindly, and producing good stones of ore, now driving by six men, at 3*l.* 5*s.* per fathom. In the 10 north the winze sinking below the 10, and the pitch in back of the 10, are much the same as last reported, and still holding good.

OLD WHEAL BASSET.—Oct. 27: The flat lode in the adit level, west of Martin's shaft, is looking more promising than it has for some time past. We hope to communicate the rise in back of the adit to the middle level, west of Martin's shaft, by the end of this month, then we shall be able to work the ground at this place on tribute. Wheal Bank lode, in the adit level west of the new shaft, is still small, yet it presents a more favourable appearance than it did at the commencement of this month. There is nothing new in our tribute department since our last report.

OLD TINCROFT.—T. Uren, M. Trewhella, Oct. 26: The 40 is driving east from Dymond's shaft by four men, at 4*l.* per fm. The lode here is 2 ft. wide, of a promising appearance, worth 5*l.* per fm. We expect shortly that it will increase in quality, as it is near the point of a horse of ground. The cross-cut south in the adit level is driving by two men and two boys, at 45*s.* per fm.; here we expect to cut the lode daily, as an increase of water has taken place in the end. Nancledrea shaft is communicated with the deep adit; the men are preparing to bring down the kibble.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Trewren, Oct. 27: We are progressing favourably with our cross-cut, driving north and south from Reid's shaft, in the 162. In the 112, east from Smith's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, and letting out a great deal of water. In the 100, east from Smith's shaft, no lode has been taken down during the past week: we are driving by the side of it in killas; in the stopes in back and bottom of this level no lode taken down since last report; the men are at present dessing it. In the stope in the bottom of the 90, east from Smith's shaft, the lode is 5½ ft. wide, worth from 15*l.* to 18*l.* per fm.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—W. Eddy, Oct. 24: We have driven the 82 north about 2½ fms. from shaft, carrying the western part of the lode with us, and shall see the eastern part in opening for shaft plat; there is copper in the lode, and the country very favourable for ore—more congenial than our shallow levels. In the 82 south the ground is hard for driving; between the two lodes the killas is very highly mineralised; we shall prove the lode in the early part of next week. In the 72 north the ground is very wet and the air short, and we are obliged to put the men who were sinking the winze below the 72 to rise against the winze coming down from the 54; we expect to have better air in a week or two, when we shall hole the winze from the 42 to the 54, which will make our double ventilation good to the 54; we shall take down some of the lode in the 72 in the course of the week, which will prove our new discovery. Our whim hauling is now very costly, hauling from 110 fms. deep, but two horses can still take away a kibble tolerably easy. We have now plenty of inspection. I have been underground with strange agents every day this week; they all speak very highly of the lode, and think we shall find a rich mine going sea-ward; it is a very good lode if it holds; we have only broken a piece about 3 ft. high; if we can get it an end high, and come to leave it in the bottom and back, we shall soon be right. We shall take down about 6 feet, when I shall write you at once; but there are parties watching it daily.

QUEEN OF DART.—P. Hawke, Oct. 20: The lode in the 30 west is about 1 foot wide, composed of killas, spar, and shows spots of copper ore, but not sufficient to value; there is a large stream of water issuing from the end, which is generally hailed to be a good indication; driven last week by one man and one lad 2 ft. 6 in. The lode, east at said level, is 4 in. wide, composed of killas, unproductive; driven in the past week by two men and two lads 3 ft. 3 in. There is no material change to notice in the 20 east since last reported; the lode has not been taken down; driven last week by two men and two lads 1 ft. 10 in. The ground in this end is very hard, in consequence slow progress is being made. The yield of the stopes in the back of the 20 has fallen off to about 2½ tons of copper ore per fm. and a horse of ground, little expected, has disordered and split up the lode into branches; at present it continues to hold with the lode, by no means a welcome guest. The boundary shaft in sinking below the 10 has not yet reached the lode, but expect to cut it about 2 fms. below the level; very satisfactory progress is being made here; about 6 ft. have been already sunk in the past week. We are preparing to haul from the boundary shaft with the drawing machine, and shall be ready to do so by Thursday next. The machinery is in good working order.

— P. Hawke, Oct. 27: I beg to inform you there is no material change to notice either in the 30 east or west since my last report. The lode in the 20 east is 8 in. wide, composed of spar and capel, with spots of copper ore, but not to value. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 20 is at present split with a horse of killas, and having on the footwall a branch of mundic and copper ore 8 in. wide; a similar branch is to the south of the horse, on the hanging wall, yielding about 2½ tons of ore per fm. Satisfactory progress is being made in the boundary shaft, ground favourable for sinking. The dressing is in progress, and every attention has been given to the dressing of the improved batch of ore, with a hope to gain a better price. The machinery works well.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Oct. 26: The 20 end north, on the lead lode, is producing about 5 cwts. per fm., and the 70 west, on Kelly Bray lode, is as last reported, yielding about 1 ton per fm. We have stopped the eastern end, and put the men to make a pass near the lead lode to the 80, which will take the 70 stuff to the tramroad we are now preparing there. During the past week we have had two men taking down some lode standing in the south side of the 80, on Kelly Bray, which has yielded some very good stones of yellow copper ore. We have received some part of the light gear work for the 22-inch cylinder steam-whim, purchased at Trehane Mine sale, and hope within a short time to get the whole of the machinery on the mine.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Dale, Oct. 27: The engine-shaft is down to the 10, under adit, which is 25 fathoms from surface. The cross-cut is driven, and lode cut, which is 3 feet wide, producing some good quality black copper ore, intermixed with gossan and flookan. Few young mines show better prospects. I have just returned from underground, and am pleased, not only with the prospects but with the energy that has been exercised in every branch of operation. If this mine fail to give the adventurers compensation for their outlay, I shall be much deceived.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—Samuel J. Reed, Oct. 24: Since my report of last week, the progress in clearing the adit has been that of a satisfactory nature, having cleared 250 fms., and seven shafts. The level and shafts being perfectly secure, the expense is comparatively little, and which I calculate will be continued without requiring any timber of importance. The clearing is going on with all speed. The 60 east, on the new south lode, is without alteration, being about 1 foot wide, producing a little tin, but not enough to value. The tributers are getting good wages.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Oct. 29: There is nothing new since my report of Monday last.

SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, jun., Oct. 29: We broke some fine rocks of ore from the bottom of Red Whim shaft yesterday, but having to square down the shaft I shall not be able to give particulars of the improvement until my next. The lode in the 62 east has not been taken down; in this level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will yield 3 tons of ore per fathom, with a promise of improvement. In the 36 east, on the south lode, the lode continues to produce good stones of ore, and is likely, judging from appearances, to become more productive shortly. We shall sample about 90 tons of ore to-morrow.

SOUTH BOG.—S. Morris, Oct. 29: The lode in the 45 fm. level end, driving south, is still 4½ ft. wide, producing a little lead, and showing every indication of being a very productive lode in depth. The lode in the 45 end, driving north, is small, and the ground continues strong and hard for driving. I would advise the driving of this end to be suspended, and the men put to sink the engine-shaft 15 or 16 fms. deeper, without delay, which in my opinion will amply reward each and every shareholder for their outlay. The stopes in the back of the deep adit, south of the engine-shaft, will produce 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm. All things at the mine are now progressing most satisfactorily.

SOUTH CLIFFORD UNITED.—Oct. 28: About 45 fms. west of No. 6 lode, in the present end, we have cut another lode, about 3 ft. wide, a very promising one, underlaying north, and near the same place. We have cut No. 4 lode 2 ft. wide, with only about 3 ft. of ground between them, and underlaying south. About 14 fms. farther south we have cut another new lode of very pretty gossan, about 1 ft. wide, also underlaying north, the latter being within a few fathoms of the elvan.

SOUTH CRENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwin, Oct. 26: Our monthly sampling for Tuesday was 110 tons of copper ore. In the 105 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. In the 94 west and 94 rise the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding 2 tons per fathom. In the 84 west the lode is 1¾ ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 84 winze the lode is 20 in. wide; orey ground. In the 74 west and 24 rise the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons per fm. In the 34 the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding 1¼ ton per fathom. In the 74, east of Gore's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton per fathom. In the 84 fathom level the lode is 1¾ ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 105 the sumpmen are cutting a plat, and preparing to sink in three days from this time. We purpose to commence sinking towards the 120 fm. level. Our tribute on Saturday is much as for the past two months.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Oct. 27: The 70 west is progressing favourably; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, chiefly composed of caple and soft spar; from the appearance of the ground in the present end we expect to be getting near the great cross-course.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, Oct. 29: Having discovered such a good branch of ore on the south lode, in the adit end, I have put the men to sink on the same at an old shaft, which is only 2 fms. deep, and we have only 3 fms. to sink to hole to the adit, when we can drive the end, and stope the backs for copper ore. Our prospects are very cheering.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, Oct. 24: Part of our new stamps are working, and going on well. We are at present inconvenienced for water, but this will be shortly remedied. We have had several stoppages this month with our stamping-engine, but the most of this is now over. The additional heads at work will make up for this delay. Next month we shall be in better circumstances. We have very large quantities of tinstuff broken down, and an immense quantity of ground opened, and our large stamping power will enable us to leave some profits, which I think will be very satisfactory. Our dressing-floors are not quite completed, so all the stuff we now stamp cannot, for a short time, be dressed up. Also, each month, as more of the heads are got to work, our returns will go on increasing. Our general prospects underground are very encouraging.

SWANPOOL.—John Kitto, Oct. 22: The lode in the 20, in the western part of the mine, is 5 feet wide, composed principally of spar and mundic; we have met with a cross-course in this level, about which we have had a little lead, of good quality; the lode at present presents a very promising appearance, and I think there is reason to expect a further improvement shortly. The stopes in back of this level, No. 1, east and west of engine-shaft, are worth 18*l.* per fm.; and No. 2, west of Footway shaft, worth 5*l.* per fm. The stopes in back of the 30, No. 1, east of engine-shaft, are worth 4*l.* per fm.; No. 3, east of footway shaft, is worth 6*l.* per fm.; and No. 3, east of new shaft, is worth 4*l.* per fm. The stope in back of the 40, east of engine-shaft, is worth 5*l.* per fm. The stope in back of the 50, west of engine-shaft, is worth 8*l.* per fm. The stopes in back of the 60, No. 1, west of engine-shaft, are worth 10*l.* per fm.; and No. 2, east of engine-shaft, is worth 3*l.* per fm. The 60 cross-cut south has not been driven since my last; the men have been engaged clearing the stuff which has been lodged in the level while the shaft has been repaired; this will be finished to-night, after which we shall resume driving with all speed. The machinery, with all surface operations, going on satisfactorily.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foot, Oct. 26: The engine-shaft is 3 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. under the 215; the ground has been somewhat harder, and consequently so much progress has not been made in the last month. The lode in the 215 south is 3 ft. wide, and will yield 10 cwts. of lead per fm.; in this level north the lode is 2 ft. wide, and yielding 6 cwts. of lead per fm.; there are three stopes in the back of this level, producing as follows:—No. 1, 8 cwts.; No. 2, 9 cwts.; and No. 3, 7 cwts. of lead, per fm. In the 215 south the lode is 5 feet wide, and worth 21 cwts. of lead per fm.; the lode in this level, driving north, is 2½ ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the back of this level there are six stopes, which yield as follows:—No. 1, 20 cwts.; No. 2, 14 cwts.; No. 3, 9 cwts.; Nos. 4 and 5, 8 cwts. each; and No. 6, 7 cwts. of good lead per fm. We have two stopes in back of the 190, which are worth 6 and 7 cwts. of lead per fm. We sampled, on the 22d, 60 tons of good quality ore. We found it necessary, a few days ago, to commence changing the condensing work, and I am happy to say it was finished yesterday morning, and the engine set to work, which it continues to do very satisfactorily. We hope, without any accident occurs, to have the mine in fork in about a week, when we shall resume sinking.

TEES SIDE.—R. Bray, Oct. 24: There is no material alteration since my last report. We have been delayed in getting the stamps to work, in consequence of the parties who have some of the iron work in hand not sending it according to promise. I expect all here next week.

TINCROFT.—W. Teague, J. Andrew, J. Cock: At North Tincroft, in the 154 fm. level, driving west of Tyrie's engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, at present poor. In the 154 fm. level, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for lead. In the 142 fm. level, west of shaft, the lode is at present small and poor. In the 142 fm. level, east of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 11*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. In the 100 fm. level, on East Pool lode, driving west of cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. for copper. In the 60, driving east of Willoughby's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, but unproductive at present. On Highburrow lode, in the 173, driving east of Martin's east shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 25*l.* per fm. for tin. In the 173 fm. level, west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. for tin. In the 162 fm. level east the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 21*l.* per fm. for tin. In the 152, east of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. for copper; this is a very kindly end. In the 140 fm. level, on Chappie's lode, driving west of downright shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good saving work for tin.

TRETOIL.—R. Rich, Oct. 28: We have an improvement in the bottom of the adit. We have sunk Park Mine shaft about 6 feet below the level; there is a very kindly lode coming in the shaft, producing very good work for tin; this is 6 fms. west of where we sunk in the bottom of the level, and where the stones or rocks of tin you saw in the account-house were broken; we shall see more of the lode at the shaft in a day or two. In the eastern adit there is a good branch of ore in the east end about 2 ft. high from the bottom of the level; the lode in the end generally is orey, but not quite so good as in the bottom. Four of the men are preparing to put in the under-shot-wheel and fan-machine; I hope to get this fixed in a few days. I have put the other two men to rise in the back of the level, to ascertain the underlay of the lode, and to otherwise prove it above the level.

TREWANE UNITED.—N. Ennor, Oct. 24: I visited this mine on Oct. 21: it is situated in the parish of St. Kew, in the county of Cornwall. I found a steam-engine erected, and a shaft sunk to a 30 fm. level through a light blue coloured killas, on an east and west lode, containing good lead in places. In the 30 they have driven west a few fathoms, where the lode is showing traces of lead. In an eastern direction they have driven about 8 fms.; throughout this driving very good lead ore was met with; at about this distance the north and south lode, wrought on in the old mine, was intersected, and driven on for about 6 fms., where it yielded good lead; and the north end is now very promising, producing about 4 cwts. of lead per fathom, and it is very likely to improve, as it is said a good lode was left coming in this direction from the old mine. In the south end the lode is showing traces of lead, but not to value; still, this end should be driven, as it is in new ground, and in a good locality, being near the once productive Old Treburget and Pengenna Mines. The shaft of Tre wane United is now down about 3 fms. towards a 40, where good lead is expected to be met with; but I cannot too strongly recommend the extension of the present levels, as it is very necessary to open out new ground, particularly so when the lode is alive, and well situated, as this is, being contiguous to rich lead mines, and the stratification the same; more especially as the engine is fixed, and the water easy.

— R. Reynolds, Oct. 27: I beg to inform you that the lode in the north end in the 30 is improved since last report; it is about 3 feet wide, saving work for silver-lead. The engine-shaft is about 3 fms. below the 30. Nothing new from any other part.

TREWETHA.—T. Richards, W. Rowe, Oct. 29: The 70 south is worth 4*l.* 10*s.* per fm. The north end is producing some saving work. The 60 north is worth 3*l.* per fm. The 50 fm. level north is for the present poor. The stopes are producing much as last reported.

VALE OF TOWY.—T. Harvey, S. Harper, Oct. 27: In sinking Clay's engine-shaft below the 50 the ground continues much the same as last reported. The lode in the 50, north of this shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. of lead per fm. In the same level, south of this shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in No. 3 winze, sinking below the 40 north of said shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 40, north of Bonville's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 10, north of this shaft, is 2 ft. wide, barytes and gossan, unproductive. In sinking Field's shaft below the 40, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing saving work for lead. In the same level, south of this shaft, little has been done in the past week, in consequence of the men having been clearing away the old stuff; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 7 cwts of lead per fm. The lode in the 30, south of Field's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, poor. In the 20, west on cross lode, no alteration in the past week. Our pitches are much the same as for some time past, producing a fair quantity of lead.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Oct. 27: On the north lode the sinking of Thomas's engine-shaft under the 124 progresses favourably; lode 10 ft. wide, with stones of ore. In the 124 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm.; in the same level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, orey throughout. In the 42 east the lode is 1 ft. wide —tribute ground.—Engine Lode: In the 75 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, very promising, with stones of good ore. The 65 west produces 1 ton per fm., lode 3 ft. wide. In the rise in the back of the 52 the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. —Contra Lode: In the rise in back of the 94 the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fm.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—J. Webb, Oct. 22: The 45 east continues to open out well.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Oct. 26: The water from the cross-cut north of the new shaft has considerably increased since Friday last; so much so, that it has been rising on the lifts, and it is now 4 feet above the bottom of the level. If it does not subside in a few days, I would advise placing the men immediately behind the 70 end, to drive north to intersect the lode, and as soon as the lode is cut into there is no doubt the water would be cut off from the cross-cut through the 70 to Morris's shaft.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Tonkin, J. Tregoning, Oct. 24: The engine-shaft is down 10 fms. below the 50; the ground is a little more favourable for sinking; present rate of sinking about 7 ft. per month; sinking by nine men, at 36*l.* per fm. In the 50 west the lode is 7 ft. wide, not quite as rich as last reported; driving by three men and three boys, at 7*l.* 10*s.* per fm. In the 50 east the lode is just as last reported; this end is driving by two men and two boys, at 8*l.* per fm. In the 36 east the lode is 4½ feet wide, producing tin and stones of copper, and of a promising appearance; driving by two men, at 4*l.* per fm. In the 50 cross-cut north the ground is more favourable for driving than we expected to find it. If the ground contiue as at present, we shall cut the north lode in two months, which is our present object in driving this cross-cut; driving by two men, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm. Our tin and mundic pitches are producing about the usual quantities as named in the last report. We have contracted for the supply of about 400 tons of mundic, at prices forwarded on the setting-day, which we shall complete as soon as possible.

WEST WHEAL TOWAN.—Oct. 27: The ground in the 45 cross-cut, north from Caroline's shaft, is favourable for driving, and expecting daily to cut middle works lode. The stopes in the back and bottom of the 35, on Hampton's lode, are not looking so well as they were last month. We have resumed the driving of the 35, east of Caroline's, on Hampton's lode; this lode in the 25 is looking more promising. We are driving a cross-cut south from Caroline's shaft at the 25, to cut Hampton's, south of Wheal Tyre lode, where it has not yet been intersected, and hope to open some tribute ground in this direction. Our tribute pitches are just the same, and our returns of tin will be about 13 tons for these two months.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—R. Moore, Oct. 28: We have commenced drawing ore to quay, and are sending about 4 tons per day for the last week. This mine would have been much more forward, provided we had had sufficient supply of water for dressing before. I am pleased to say we have now made arrangements with Mr. Amrey for the water running through his land, and it is quite sufficient for our dressing purposes. I shall commence dressing lead and copper the beginning of next week, and, from the appearance of the mine, I shall be able to sample monthly, and sufficient to make a profitable return. We have driven the 18 south 15 fathoms from the shaft; I have stopped this end for the present, and put the men to sink a winze to the 28, to lay open ground for stoping. The lode is 2 feet 6 in. wide, composed chiefly of jack and lead; a good lode. We have also commenced driving the 8 north; we have hauled 40 whim kibbles of lead work to-day; this end looks well. Our mine altogether is looking very cheering, and will shortly rank with the dividend mines.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Oct. 26: The cross-cut north in the 24 has been extended 4 fms., 2 ft. during the past month. On Oct. 24, I set the end to drive by six men, 3 fms., at 7*l.* 10*s.* per fm.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, Oct. 24: North Lode: The lode in the 71 east is 4 ft. wide, carrying a leader of mundic and ore on the footwall, not sufficient to value. No. 8 winze, in bottom of the 62 east, is down between 8 and 9 fms., and we shall commence driving from the winze towards No. 9 about the middle of next week. The lode appears to be improving going down. The lode in No. 9 winze is less productive than when last reported on, worth about 2 tons of ore per fm. at present. The ground in the 52 and 41 west is very congenial for copper ore; and some very excellent stones of ore have been met with in the 52, within the last 2 ft. driving; the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, and assumes a good appearance.—South Lode: The lode in the 61 east is worth at present about 3 tons of ore per fm., and in the 61 west, for about the last 4 ft. driving, the lode has averaged about 3½ ft. wide, and has yielded fully 7 tons of good ore, but is not so productive at present, owing to a splice being met with in the lode, which has disordered it for the time. No other change.

— M. H. East, Oct. 28: South Lode: The change referred to in my last report being so sudden, I deemed it most prudent not to value the lode in the 61 west; the lode is again, I am glad to say, opening out very satisfactorily, and the splice referred to is nearly worked out. I have no doubt by the end of the week the lode will be of equal value, as stated in former reports; it is worth at present fully 40*l.* per fm., and the eastern end is also looking better, now worth 30*l.* to 35*l.* per fm. The lode indicates its usual good prospects; it is a splendid lode, and a good course of ore, and I beg to say, for the information of the shareholders generally, that my opinion remains unaltered respecting this point.— P.S. As all lodes are given to fluctuations from different causes—viz., slides, cross-courses, splices, &c., and which is generally productive of good results, I consider it best at all times not to be too hasty in forming an opinion on the subject.

WHEAL ELLEN.—W. Thomas, J. Hosking, Oct. 28: Pike's Engine-shaft: The 12 fathom cross-cut is progressing favourably; in two weeks from this we shall rise against the diagonal shaft about 3 fms., where we shall make a new level on the old lode, and from whence we hope to realise a large quantity of copper, having had a very fair remuneration above. The 6, west of this shaft, on black lode, remains unproductive; in the rise in back of ditto the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm.; in the 6, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, at present in an unsettled state, but its appearance indicates a speedy change; in the rise in back of this level the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. In the shallow level, driving west on this lode, we have communicated with the bottoms already cleared, by which means we are enabled to convey the stuff broken by the tributers to lobby shaft; we have here some good tribute ground broken, and expect from this place to increase our samplings. At the diagonal shaft, sinking under the 20, the lode is as last reported, worth 12*l.* per fm.; in the 20, driving west of this shaft, the lode, from a cross-course passing through it, is disordered. In the 10, driving west, the lode is 16 in. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm.; in the 10, driving east, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking in the bottom of adit, west of diagonal shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. The tribute department is still looking favourable. In about two weeks from this time we hope to sample 110 tons of copper. Our prospects are cheering.

WHEAL EMMA.—W. Goldsworthy, Oct. 29: The lode at the engine-shaft is 5 ft. wide, composed of flookan, capel, and quartz, with a branch of yellow and grey ore, about 1 ft. wide, on the footwall. In the 34 end we have driven upwards of 4 fms. during the past week, which has produced on an average 2 tons of yellow, grey, and malleable ore per fm. The 22 end has still a large lode, over 6 ft. wide, composed of capels and fluor-spar, with good spots of yellow ore; this end is rather more spare for driving than last week. The whim-shaft is on the capels of the lode, and rather hard for sinking. The tributers have worked well during the month, and are now clearing their respective pitches for survey on Saturday next. The pitch in the back of the 22, let at 2*s.* in 1*l.*, will have produced 30 tons of ore during the past month, and still looks equally well. We have weighed off to the sampler at Totnes, to-day, 71 tons of dry ore.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—J. Richards, Oct. 26: Our new shaft is progressing satisfactorily, and ground still favourable for sinking. In the 30 end, east of Rapson's shaft, on the new lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, opening tribute ground for lead; the rise in the back of the said level, on the said lode, is not so good as when last reported—now worth 3*l.* per fm. for lead; I am of opinion we shall not be able to rise much further for the want of air at this point. I am hoping that we shall have about 5 tons of good lead against pay-day. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL GLYNN.—J. Vercoe, Oct. 27: I have the pleasure to report improvements at the mine. The lode in the shaft is yielding good stones of lead, and the south end is also looking very cheering.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Oct. 24: The lode in the 90, east from engine-shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm.; and, from the appearance of the granite, we are very near the junction of the two lodes. The lode in the rise in back of the above level is producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 74 is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 74, east end, is 9 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. I have suspended driving the 65 end west from winze, and put the men to sink in bottom of the level, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the deep adit is without alteration. I have put two men to draw out the water and clear up the bottoms below the eastern shaft, which I hope will be accomplished next week, when I will give you a full statement of the appearance of the lode.

WHEAL MARY ANN (near Liskeard).—P. Clymo, jun., H. Hodge, R. Knapp, Oct. 29: Pollard's shaft is sunk 13⅓ fms. under the 140. The lode in the 140 north is 4 ft. wide, and worth 25*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 25*l.* per fm. In the 130 north it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 120 north it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fm. In the 110 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 13*l.* per fm. In the 100 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 11*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fm. Clymo's engine-shaft is sunk 10½ fms. under the 85. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled, on Thursday the 23rd inst., a parcel of lead ores computed 83 tons, for sale to-morrow, the 30th inst.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—Capt. Tregay, Oct. 29: The water is now down to the back of the 20, and all going on well. The pitch in the adit level west has not been so productive this week, being bunchy, as we may expect at this shallow level, we have a little ore coming into the lode again now. The cross-cut to south lode has not cut anything particular, and the end getting now a little droppy.

WHEAL TALLACK.—J. Dale, Oct. 26: I have, in company with Captain Smith, carefully examined the underground department, and, from the character of the lodes and strata, we have decided on a continuation of the engine-shaft to a 15 fm. level, instead of a 10. Sinking to a deeper level with the greatest dispatch is the most judicious course for the proper development of the mine. We shall at once commence to take away some of the tin ground in the back of the 10, where some tons of good tin can be broken. We shall suspend the west end until we have made some trial of the said ground. The general character of the lodes bids fair for a good mine when properly explored.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—Dan. Lanksbury, Oct. 28: In the 50, east and west of the tin lode, we think it a great advantage to continue to open the ground on the side of the lode for the remaining part of the week, and then to break down the lode. We have about 20 tons of tinstuff at surface, and are getting a stamps in order as fast as possible to stamp it to ascertain its value. In the winze sinking below the 50, west from diagonal shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. No alteration has taken place in any other part of the mine to notice for the past week.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—Z. Carkeek, Oct. 28: Field's Lode: In the 55, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of flookan and spar, with stones of copper ore. In the 55, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin. In the 42, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar, with a little black copper ore; this end has a very promising appearance. In the 42 south, driving towards the south lode, in the 30, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan and prian.—Nicholls's Shaft: We are cutting down and securing towards the 15. In the tribute operations there is no alteration.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, Oct. 26: At the boundary engine-shaft the men are engaged sending down and fixing the plunger-lift in the 113; in the same level east, on Allen's branches, the ground is mixed with floors of spar, consequently the branches are a little disordered, yielding good stones of tin in places; the stope in back of same level is yielding low priced tinstuff. In the 103, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branches, the branches have been a little disordered by a small cross-course, being now worth 6*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the back and bottom of the same level, east and west of the same shaft, are worth on an average 17*l.* per fm.; in the cross-cut, south of the same level, towards the engine lode, we have intersected a small branch containing copper ore and mundic, but not sufficient to value. The ground in Allen's shaft, sinking under the same level, is still favourable for sinking. The stopes in bottom of the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 7*l.* per fm.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—John D. Osborn, Oct. 24: The 50, driving east on Park lode, is driven 3 fms.; the lode is presenting a more kindly appearance then when cut. In the 40, driving west on Richards's lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, opening good tribute ground. Richards's shaft is completed to the 40; we intend driving east on the lode next week. The tribute department is the same as usual.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, Oct. 28: There is no alteration.

WHEAL UNITY.—J. Vivian, Oct. 26: The flat-rod shaft is now down 7 fathoms below the 30, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, promising in appearance, and worth from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the 30 west is 3 feet wide, kindly in appearance, and opening tribute ground. The lode in the same level east is 3 feet wide, improved in appearance, and opening tribute ground. In the 19 east the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth from 5*l.* to 6*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the 10, east of Maria engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and producing a little copper ore. We shall sample to-morrow a little more than 50 tons of pretty good copper ore. The tribute department looks favourable.

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips, Oct. 28: In the 50 west the north lode is 1 ft. big, producing stones of copper ore. In the 65 cross-cut, towards this lode, we are making fair progress. In the 80 west the ground is hard; the lode is very small. In the 65 east the main lode is large, composed of peach, spar, and mundic. In the 50 east the ground is favourable for driving; the lode is much the same as for some time past. In the Glebe adit we have begun to drive west on a small branch, composed of spar and mundic.

WREY CONSOLS.—W. Williams, Oct. 29: In consequence of the quantity of rain we have had, the water has increased so much at the engine-shaft that we have been obliged to suspend operations for the present, and the men are now engaged taking out the ground for the wheel-pit. I expect by the end of next week the masons will be able to commence building. One part of the wheel is on the mine, and I expect the remainder will be brought here in a few days.

CAUTION TO COLLIERY FIREMEN.—At the Court at Hyde, on Monday, on the information of Mr. James Phillips, underlooker of the Bayley Field Colliery, supported by Mr. Dickinson, Inspector of Coal Mines (who attended on behalf of his colleague, Mr. Wynne, who, we are sorry to say, is laid up by an accident), James Parr, fireman at the Old Doe Pit, was fined 1*l.*, or, in default of payment, to be committed to prison for one month, for, on Sept. 30 last, neglecting to attend to one of the special rules, which required him, on discovering a place to be unsafe, to set a signal, and to send up the pit any workman who had descended. The fireman, instead of attending to the rule, merely gave a caution, which was disregarded, and the man to whom it was given was burned to death.

FOREST OF DEAN IRON MINES.—The Yorkley Iron Mines, which have hitherto been neglected for want of ready means to bring the produce to market, are situate on the south-eastern side of the Forest of Dean; the surface area being 600 acres. The ores are of the red hematitic class, abundant in quantity and rich in quality. From the immense deposits in which the ore is found—chiefly in a loose and pulverulent state—the cost of getting is less than one-third the price paid in many other localities; the mines would be brought out contiguous to the railway, and thus lessen the cost of transit. The property lies central between the two greatest iron smelting districts of the kingdom—Staffordshire and South Wales. The pig iron made from these ores is well known, and commands a high price in the market: it is held to be equal to the best charcoal iron for the production of cast malleable goods; it is also the best iron for the manufacture of tinned plates; and, smelted in conjunction with the argillaceous ironstones of Staffordshire and South Wales, it adds materially to the strength of the bar iron so produced; it has also been found an important ingredient in the process of making cast-steel. The mines are free from all natural impediments and obstructions, there being no trace of fire-damp, and no more water than what arises from land drainage, which is of trifling extent.

NEW JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

The following new companies have been incorporated at the Joint-Stock Registration Office:—

Piedmontese Mining Company.—To purchase and work mines and mineral properties in the kingdom of Sardinia, and in the canton of Tessin, in the confederation of Switzerland; and to sell the ores under and from same. Capital, 65,000*l.*, in 65,000 shares of 1*l.* Lord Pelham Clinton takes 300 shares; Mr. C. Hennegy, 200; Mr. T. P. Clinton, 200; Mr. C. Thompson, 200; Mr. E. Harvey, 100; Mr. E. Drew, 50; Mr. E. Street, 100. Office, Mr. N. Wehnert, 3, King-street, Cheapside.

Great Wheal Martha Mining Company.—To work mines in Devon and Cornwall. Capital, 10,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares of 1*l.* Mr. Hemming, of Clift House Works, Truro, takes 100; Mr. Peake, of Grosvenor-row, Pimlico, 100; Mr. Reid, Harrison-street, Regent-square, 100; Mr. Watkins, Foley-terrace, Pentonville, 100*l.*; Mr. Enck, Old Brompton, 100. Office, 11, Pall Mall.

The Brazilian Land and Mining Company.—To purchase and take on lease lands, mines, and other property in the Brazils, and to develope and dispose of it. Capital, 50,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares of 5*l.* Mr. R. Sheppard, of the Stock Exchange, takes 200; Mr. T. Corney, Old Broad-street, 100; Mr. S. Shepherd, Threadneedle-street, 100; Mr. C. Ritchie, Blackheath, 20; Mr. G. Ball, Stock Exchange, 200; Mr G. Carter, Kennington, 50; Mr. Valentine Leach, Vernon House, Neath, 50; Mr. Hartridge, Old Broad-street, 100. Shares taken, 830. Offices, 25, Throgmorton-street. The Articles of Association provide that no call is to exceed 1*l.* 10s. per share.

The Gerriant Slate Company.—To raise and manufacture slates and slabs to be found on the farms of Gerriant and Berthllyd, in the parish of Beddgelert, Merionethshire, North Wales. Mr. Alexander, of Globe-terrace, West Ham, takes 100 shares; Mr. S. M. Hicks, Wilmington-square, 100; Mr. J. W. Laughlin, Hatton-garden, 100; Mr. F. W. Laxton, Portland-terrace, Regent's-park, 100; Mr. C. E. Weeks, Holloway, 2. No call to exceed 8s. per share. Offices, 22, Chancery-lane.

The Anglo-French Porcelain Company.—For the manufacture and sale, in France and elsewhere, of earthenware, china, crockery, stoneware, bricks, fire-proof crucibles, and other articles. Capital, 64,000*l.*, in 3200 shares of 20*l.* Shares taken, 6. Offices, 69, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

The South African Railway Company.—To make a railway in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, commencing at Cape Town to the Paarl and Wellington. Capital, 500,000*l.*, in 25,000 shares of 20*l.* Shares taken, 70. Messrs. Kennard, Upper Thames-street, take 10 shares each. Offices, 67, Upper Thames-street.

The Metallurgic Company.—To raise, smelt, reduce, refine, and work in metals and ores of metals; to purchase and deal in metals and ores, operations being in England, Australia, and New Zealand. Capital, 25,400*l.*, in 254 shares of 100*l.* Shares taken, 16. Mr. W. Gibbs, of Millbank-row, takes 2; Mr. J. Smith, Carlton Hill Villas, Camden-road, 1; Mr. J. Gann, Crosby-square, 4; Mr. A. Willis, Crosby-square, 4; Mr. P. G. Dodd, Cornhill, 1; and Mr. J. Simpson, of Great George-street, Westminster, 2. Messrs. Cook and Stevens, solicitors, Grays Inn-square.

London Omnibus Tramway Company.—To work omnibuses by horses on tramways in the streets of London, 20 miles round. Capital, 20,000*l.* in 5000 shares of 4*l.* Shares taken, 650. Mr. Stevens, solicitor, 2, Nicholas-lane.

Amongst other miscellaneous, principally gas, companies incorporated are—The British Gas Light Company, New Malden Gas Company, Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company, Whitehaven Gas Company, Wallingford Gas Company, Esher Gas Company, and Truro Gas Company; English Widows and General Fund Association; Architects' Union Company; Plymouth Land, Agricultural Instrument, and Manure Company; Basford's Patent Gas Company; Auction and Estate Agency Company; Aston Hall and Park Company; Dwelling House Improvement Company; County and General Gas Consumers Company; and others.

Steel Manufacture—Challenge of 1000*l.*—Mr. R. Mushet, in a letter published in another column, challenges Captain Uchatius, or his agents, for the sum of 500*l.*, to produce, under his patent, sound, serviceable cast-steel from British coke pig-iron direct; and, when they have tried and failed to do this, he will accept their challenge for 1000*l.* to produce sound, serviceable cast-steel from British coke pig-iron, on the atomic plan, and without any mixture of clay, oxide of manganese, or other pot-destroying ingredients. This is certainly bringing the question to a point, and the issue must prove beneficial to the iron trade generally, as all will know, even though both processes fail, which system they must henceforth look forward to as calculated ultimately to revolutionise the manufacture of steel.

Electric Light.—In reference to a paragraph under this heading, which appeared in our last Journal, Prof. Way writes to say "that no communication on this subject has taken place between the directors of the *Great Eastern* and myself, and that consequently this statement is erroneous." The information was furnished direct to ourselves by a strenuous *collaborateur* of Prof. Way, and one who, unquestionably, has been as indefatigable, and probably as instrumental, as Prof. Way himself in bringing the mercurio-electric light to its present state of perfection, although to Prof. Way may be due the discovery of the crude application of mercury; but this point is disputed, and a letter on the subject appears in our present Number. Unfortunately, our informant is absent from town, and there are no means of obtaining an explanation in time for our publication, but we believe that our remarks will be found correct in the main, if not literally so, notwithstanding the peculiar letter of Prof. Way. It will be observed, that the Professor does not say that communication *will not* be made by himself, nor that communication has not been made by others, but merely that communication "between the directors of the *Great Eastern* and *myself has* not been made." Neither is the applicability of the light for the purpose of the launch denied; and, altogether, the only inference to be drawn from the letter of Prof. Way is, that he and those with whom he is associated in this interesting subject of electric light are not *d'accord*.

Australia.—Considerable apprehension having been felt in City circles of merchants connected with Australia as to the due departure from Suez of the outward September mail, we are in a position to state that the bags were dispatched from that port at the proper date, and that no delay had in any way arisen up to the time of sailing of the steamer from Suez The homeward Australian mail is due in London, *vis* Marseilles, on Monday next, and more than usual interest is attached to its arrival, inasmuch as, apart from Australian matters, she will probably bring further intelligence from the East Indies, as her dates from Point de Galle will be Oct. 8, and from Aden Oct. 18.

The advertising columns of the London press are universally regarded as a sure index of the signs of the times. The same applies, more or less, to colonial newspapers, and hence we find by the last file of Adelaide papers that many merchants of that capital announce themselves as purchasers of wheat for transmission to England, or as ready to make liberal advances on such consignments; thus showing that the large breadth of country in that colony brought under cultivation for grain produce requires other outlets for its consumption than has hitherto locally existed, and the mother country is naturally looked to as the recipient of the surplus produce. We may, therefore, henceforth look to South Australia for imports of wheat and flour with the same punctuality as we now calculate on remittances of the precious metal from the sister colony of Victoria. We have long felt that the existing trade with these colonies of Australia but faintly pourtrayed the rapidly-increasing commerce and the vast importance which it will no doubt, in a short time, assume in the mercantile relations of Great Britain.

From California, the *Times* correspondent (Sept. 20) writes:—Mining operations, both in quartz and in placer digging, are carried on with as much zeal as ever. Now that the water has failed in such districts as are not artificially supplied by canals, much work is being done in the beds of rivers while the streams are low, and in many instances the streams have been turned out of their natural channels so as to lay bare the beds, which are then dug; and in many instances these prove very rich in deposits of coarse gold. Artificial canals are much on the increase—still much wanted, and are good paying concerns when well and honestly managed, but rather hazardous as investments to non-residents. In San Francisco there are 14 foundries and a great many machine shops, which supply the country with steam-engines, boilers, quartz-crushing machines, and a variety of iron and steel-work of good quality and construction at comparatively low prices. Steam-boats and sailing vessels are continually being built for the inland navigation and coast trade. Agricultural implements and carriages of all sorts are also made there.

On Monday, at the Government School of Mines, Mr. W. Warington Smyth will commence his lectures on Mining for the ensuing term.

Professor Ansted, who had visited the West India Islands for the purpose of examining their geological formation, with a view to mining operations, was struck down with fever at Havana, and was taken away from there apparently in a dying state; he, however, recovered on his voyage home, and is partially restored to health. The Professor arrived in England yesterday by the West India Mail Packet.

At the Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions monthly meeting, on Tuesday, Mr. Longridge, the chief inspector, presented his report, which stated that—During the present month 310 visits have been made to members of the association; 903 boilers inspected (52 of these internally); and 71 engines indicated. The principal defects observed are—Two boilers dangerously injured, owing to deficiency of water; eight ditto injured from the same cause, but not immediately dangerous (with one exception these have been previously noticed); four safety-valves defective in construction; four ditto out of order; and three water-gauges out of order.

The soundings in the Atlantic where the telegraphic cable is proposed to be deposited may be generally described as a gradual slope from each shore, down to a depth of about two miles, which extends more than half the whole distance.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, October 30, 1857.

		£. s. d.
COPPER.		
Copper wire	p. lb.	0 1 3½ —
ditto tubes	„	0 1 4– 1 4½
Sheathing and bolts	„	0 1 1½– —
Bottoms	„	0 1 2– 1 2½
Old (Exchange)	„	0 1 0– —
Best selected	p. ton	124 10 0– nom.
Tough cake	„	121 10 0– —
Tile	„	121 10 0– —
South American	„	120 – – —
IRON.		per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London		8 10 0– —
Ditto, to arrive		8 0 0– —
Nail rods		8 17 6– 9 0 0
„ Stafford. in London		9 5 0–10 0 0
Bars ditto		9 12 6–10 10 0
Hoops ditto		10 7 6–11 0 0
Sheets, single		11 0 0–11 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales		4 10 0– 5 0 0
Refined metal, ditto		5 10 0– 5 15 0
Bars, common, ditto		7 0 0– 7 5 0
Ditto, railway, ditto		7 0 0– —
Ditto, Swed. in Lon.		14 10 0–16 10 0
in stock to arrive		15 0 0–16 0 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde		2 19 6– 3 0 6
Ditto, in Tyne and Tees		3 11 0– 3 15 0
Ditto, forge		3 10 0– —
Staffordshire Forge Pig		4 15 0– 5 0 0
Welsh Forge Pig		3 15 0– 4 0 0
LEAD.		
English Pig		23 10 0–24 10 0
Ditto sheet		24 10 0–24 15 0
Ditto red lead		26 0 0–26 5 0
Ditto white		27 0 0–28 10 0
Ditto patent shot		27 0 0– —
Spanish, in bond		23 0 0–23 10 0
American		none.
Bars (sheets)	p. lb.	11¼d.–12¼d.
Wire		11¾d.–12d.
Tubes		13¼d.–14d.

FOREIGN STEEL.		Per Ton.
Swedish, in kegs		21 15 0–22 0 0
„ to arrive		21 10 0–21 15 0
Ditto, in faggots		23 0 0– —
English, Spring		18 0 0–23 0 0
QUICKSILVER	p. lb.	0 – 0– —
SPELTER.		Per Ton.
Foreign		28 10 0–29 0 0
To arrive		29 0 0–29 10 0
ZINC.		
In sheets		36 0 0–36 10 0
TIN.		
English, blocks		129 0 0– —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)		130 0 0– —
Ditto, Refined		132 0 0– —
Banca		127 0 0– nom.
Straits		124 0 0– „
TIN-PLATES.*		
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	p. box.	1 18 0– 1 19 0
IX Ditto 1st quality	„	2 4 0– 2 5 0
IC Ditto 2d quality	„	1 16 0– 1 17 0
IX Ditto 2d quality	„	2 2 0– 2 3 0
IC Coke	„	1 11 6– 1 12 6
IX Ditto	„	1 17 6– 1 18 6
Canada plates	p. ton	16 0 0– —

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing	p. lb.	11¾d —
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.	p. cwt.	2 2 0
Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened, Surface Rails	p. ton	9 0 0– 9 2 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs Glasg.		— – 5 5 0
Ditto Wales		4 0 0– 5 5 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London		— – 7 10 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

Remarks.—Our market continues to wear the same gloomy appearance that has characterised it for some considerable time past. The demand for metals generally is principally confined to the Continent and home consumption, beyond which nothing of consequence has transpired requiring any particular notice; and until the American and Indian markets exhibit some degree of improvement, there is not likely to be any increased amount of business transacted. Prices are favourable to buyers, and it remains doubtful whether the present currency of most metals is likely to be maintained for any length of time.

Copper.—The standard at the last sale of ores at Swansea was very much lower; however, the smelters state that even now the comparative difference between the price paid for ores and that charged for manufactured is only fair and reasonable, and if previous prices had continued for ores they would have been compelled to raise the price of cake, &c.; but the demand is extremely limited for exportation, and as old orders are now being worked off pretty closely, and there is not much to rely upon beyond the requirements for France and the home trade, a gradual reduction in price might tend to give an impetus to the market—several shipping orders remaining on hand at limits somewhat under the current rates. 1034 tons of ore are advertised for sale Nov. 10.

Iron.—The least glimpse of a change for the better in the existing monotony of the iron trade is caught at, and represented as evident signs of improvement, and sellers immediately circulate rumours of an improved character. It is true, that very often enquiries are instituted by merchants to ascertain whether any change has really taken place, or whether it is probable the intelligence may lead to an advance; but until contracts have been passed, or the business finally closed, nothing definite can be stated. Some of the ironmasters are disposed to look favourably upon the news received by the last mail from America; but a country thrown into the state of confusion, with regard to its commercial affairs, as that has lately been, does not usually recover its equilibrium so easily, and some time yet must elapse ere confidence will be reposed even in the most eminent firms that have been established in any of the American markets. Rails are at a mere nominal figure; enquiries have been unimportant. English bars are quoted as before, but the limited number of orders render it difficult to command the quotation. Staffordshire qualities have suffered less than might have been expected; and although many of the makers are but barely supplied with orders, yet the general state of the trade, on the whole, may be considered in fair condition. Swedes bars are quoted by sellers at 14*l.* 15s., ex ship here; for Indian assortments probably less might be expected. In Scotch pigs there has been a further decline, mixed numbers having changed hands at 58s. 6d. cash, g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde, at which the market closed on 'Change to-day, sellers' quotation.

Lead.—In this article there is very little animation, and in the absence of orders sellers have slightly given way in prices, sheet-lead being now procurable at 24*l.* 10s., and pigs at 23*l.* 10s. per ton.

Spelter.—Holders are anxious to realise at present prices, but at present no disposition is manifested among shippers or consumers to buy any quantity. Stocks are gradually increasing.

Tin.—English qualities have declined 6*l.* per ton; foreign have also receded. Advices from Amsterdam state Banca to have been sold at 70 fls.

Glasgow, Oct. 29.—In consequence of the favourable news from India, our market advanced on Tuesday to 60s., cash, at which price some business was done. Since, however, prices have gradually gone back, and to-day—say, 58s. 6d., cash, has been accepted for a considerable quantity. The scarcity of money is felt very much here, and differences equal to 15 per cent. have been paid for "carrying over" iron. No. 1, g.m.b., 61s.; No. 3, 57s.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.—The tone of our metal market continues to be extremely languid, with prices still tending downwards. This feeling has been materially increased during the last two or three days, owing to the uneasiness induced by the suspension of the Borough Bank, and the consequent supposed certainty of numerous commercial failures to follow. The unfortunate stoppage of the bank in question has created an incipient monetary panic, which, while it lasts, will almost entirely stop business. All kinds of manufactured Iron are in very light demand, dealers and exporters limiting their purchases to the merest actual necessities, until a more healthy position of affairs generally is attained, and our quotations must be regarded as nominal, seeing that sellers are almost uniformly willing to make concessions from current rates, in order to effect sales. Scotch Pig-iron has experienced a further fall in prices; makers are reported as being willing sellers at the gradually receding rates, notwithstanding that the shipments continue to be good, being 10,722 tons for the week, against 10,078 tons for the corresponding week of last year. There is no speculation, and the prospects of the market are not favourable for an advance at present. A further reduction in the price of Tin was announced yesterday, to the extent of 6*l.* per ton, at which even the demand is very quiet. Tin-plates are easier, and are freely offered on terms favourable to buyers. Copper shows no new feature since our last report; a fair demand is experienced. The same remarks apply to Lead. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 7*l.* 10s. to 7*l.* 17s. 6d. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 129*l.* per ton; common bar, 130*l.*; refined block, 132*l.*—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 36s. to 37s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 31s. to 33s.—Lead: English sheet, 25*l.* per ton; English pig, 24*l.*—Copper: Cake and tile, 121*l.* 10s. per ton; best selected, 124*l.* 10s.; sheathing and bolt, 1s. 1½d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 11¾d. per lb.—Steel; Blistered, 30*l.* to 40*l.* per ton; spring, 18*l.* to 24*l.*; cast and shear, 50*l.* to 60*l.*

Mines.—The aspect of commercial affairs continues rather gloomy, although within the last day or two money appears to have been easier, and more abundant. The mining market this week has partaken of the general dulness to a greater extent than we had noticed before, and when sales have been pressed prices have given way, and lower quotations given; and for this reason, with one or two exceptions, quoted prices have been difficult to obtain. The settling, also, at the end of this week, was rather heavy, particularly in Sortridge Consols and Alfred, and interfered slightly with business. Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Uny, Wheal Sydney, and Grambler and St. Aubyn form some of the exceptions to the general market, and have been in demand at advanced prices. Among speculative shares, all sorts of quotations have been given, and it is difficult to get at actual prices where no business has been done. The fall of nearly 10*l.* per ton in tin has made shares in tin mines more freely offered, and in consequence less firm in price. The standard for copper also seems declining, but not to any great extent at present. Devon Great Consols, 440 to 460; North Roskear, 130; East Alfred shares opened flat, and from the number of sellers left off at 2½; Alfred Consols have also become flat, and the price receded late in the week from 14½ to 13½, 14; Wheal Unys have been in good demand, and advanced to 7½, 8; Lady Bertha shares flat, and the price receded from 25s. to 19s., 20s.; Pendeen, 2½ to 3; East Rosewarne advanced from 13s. to 22s. 6d., and the mine looking better; Wheal Grenville, 1⅞ to 2½; East Russell, 1¾ to 1⅞. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 80 to 85; ore is coming in at the 36, worth 2 tons per fm. Gawton United, 24s. to 26s.; Wheal Edward, after fluctuating and dropping to 7¾, leave off at 8½ to 8¾; Copper Hill shares are not so firm, at 200 to 210; Wheal Wrey, 5 to 5½. Wheal Mary Ann shares have been in good demand, at 48½ to 49½; in addition to the next dividend, a bonus is anticipated. South Frances is improving, and shares more sought after, at 250; Par Consols, 19 to 20; West Caradon, 120; Tincroft, 4½ to 4¾; Basset, 180 to 190; West Frances, 16 to 17; West Seton, 330 to 350; North Frances shares have been flatter, at 13 to 13½; Ludcott, 1½; South Condurrow, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; Great Dowgas, 2¾ to 3; Herodsfoot, 7½. West Alfred Consols, 25 to 30; the mine has just been inspected, and the report is of a very satisfactory character; the lode in the 75 east, to meet the rise in the 85, has improved, both winze and rise being worth 30*l.* per fm. East Basset shares early in the week were firmer, and more in demand, at 105 to 115, but left off at 100; the last report still valued the ends at 100*l.* per fm., with a good lode going down; the ground in the 80 cross-cut is easier, and it is supposed nearing the granite. Kelly Bray, 2 to 2½; Redmoor, ⅜; North Crofty, 5½ to 5¾; United Mines, 135 to 145, and said to have improved; Kitty (Lelant), 19 to 20; Trewetha, 1 to 1½; Great South Tolgus, 15¾ to 16, ex div., and the mine not looking so well; Wheal Margaret, 62 to 67; South Carn Brea, 5½ to 6; East Gunnis Lake or South Bedford has improved, and shares have advanced since Thursday from 24s. to 40s., 50s. Wheal Trelawny, 24 to 25; at the meeting, on Monday, a dividend of 1*l.* per share was declared, leaving a balance of upwards of 1200*l.*; the mine is looking very well. Wheal Sydney shares have been in demand, and advanced to 6½, but left off not quite so firm, at 5¾ to 6; Porkellis, 5 to 5½; Providence Mines, 77½ to 82½. North Basset, 15 to 16; the dividend at the meeting was 6s. per share, and the report of the mine more satisfactory. West Basset, 24 to 26; Sortridge Consols became flat, and dropped from 2½, 2⅝ to 2¾, 2⅝, but left off firmer after the account; Bell and Lanarth have been in request, at 5 to 5½; Collacombe, 16½ to 17¾. Wheal Harriett, ⅞ to ¾; the mine is looking better in the 90 fm. level, where the junction of the lodes is expected, and 3 tons of the ore raised from the end and the rise yield a produce of 18 per cent. Botallack, 210 to 220.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

Saturday, Oct. 24.—Chancellorsville, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; East Alfred, 3*l.* 6s.; East Russell, 36s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; Hingston Down, 3 1-16; Kelly Bray, 2⅛; Lady Bertha, 24s. 9d. to 25s. 6d.; Sortridge Consols, 2*l.* 4s. 3d. to 2*l.* 5s.; Trewetha, 21s. to 21s.; Wheal Grenville, 2*l.* 6s. 3d.; Wheal Ludcott, 32s. to 33s. 6d.; Wheal Trelawny, 25¼; Wheal Wrey, 4¾ to 5.

Monday.—Alfred Consols, 13⅝ to 14¼; Chancellorsville, 4s. 6d.; Copper Hill, 205; East Alfred, 2¾ to 3; East Russell, 36s., 37s., 38s.; East Trefusis, 6¼; Gawton United, 1½, 1¾, 24s., 26s. 6d.; Par Consols, 19¾; St. Day United, 1¾; Wh. Kitty (Lelant), 20⅛; Wheal Margaret, 66⅛.

Tuesday.—Alfred Consols, 13¾, 14, 14⅛; East Rosewarne, 21s. 9d., 22s. 9d., 21s., 23s., 24s.; East Russell, 36s. to 37s. 6d; Gawton United, 24s. to 26s.; Sortridge Consols, 2, 2⅛, 2¼; Wheal Edward, 8¼, 8⅜, 8⅝, 8⅜; Wheal Grenville, 2¼, 1*l.* 15s., 1*l.* 17s.; Wheal Uny, 7⅛ to 7¾.

Wednesday.—East Russell, 35s. to 37s.; Gawton United, 24s. to 26s.; Wheal Grenville, 2¼, 2 3-16, 2⅛, 1¾, 2, 2⅜, 2¼, 2⅝, 2¾; Wh. Kitty (Lelant), 20 to 21.

Thursday.—East Rosewarne, 23s. 6d., 24s. 6d., 22s. 6d.; East Russell, 35s., 37s., 36s. 6d., 37s. 6d.; Gawton United, 24s. to 26s.; Great Dowgas, 2¾, 3, 3¼; Lady Bertha, 19s. to 21s.; Pendeen, 2⅛ to 2¾; Sortridge Consols, 2 1-16, 2 3-16, 2⅛, 2 5-16, 2 5-16; South Condurrow, 4s. 6d., 4s. 9d., 5s.; Tamar Consols, 1 to 1⅛; Wheal Edward, 8¼; Wheal Grenville, 1⅞, 2, 1*l.* 14s., 1*l.* 15s., 2 1-16, 1⅞, 1⅞; Wheal Uny, 7⅛.

Friday.—Alfred Consols, 13¾; Bell and Lanarth, 5¼ to 5⅝; Sortridge Consols, 2⅜; Wheal Grenville, 2, 2¼, 2⅛, 1⅞; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 20½ to 21; Wheal Mary Ann, 48¾.

On the Stock Exchange, the following business has been transacted:—

Saturday, Oct. 24.—North Frances, 13¼; Sortridge Consols, 2¼; Tincroft, 4.—Transactions, though not officially marked: Wheal Uny, 7 to 7⅛; East Alfred, 2¾ to 3; Kelly Bray, 2¼ to 2⅜; Gawton United, 24s. to 26s.; East Rosewarne, ⅞ to 1; Wheal Edward, 9 to 9⅛; Wheal Trelawny, 24½ to 25¼.

Monday.—North Wheal Crofty, 5¼; Sortridge Consols, 2¼ to 2¾; West Basset, 24¼ to 24¾.

Tuesday.—Sortridge Consols, 2¼; New Granada, ¼.—Transactions, though not officially marked: East Basset, 100; Wheal Mary Ann, 48 to 49; Wheal Grenville, 2¼; Par Consols, 19¼ to 20; West Basset, 24¼ to 24½; North Wheal Crofty, 5⅛; Wheal Uny, 7¼.

Thursday.—Alfred Consols, 13¾ to 13¼; Great South Tolgus, 16¼, 16⅛, 16⅜; Tincroft, 3¾; St. John del Rey, 13.—Wheal Edward, 8¼ to 8⅛; Sortridge Consols, 2¼ to 2⅜; Wheal Uny, 7⅛ to 7¼; Wheal Mary Ann, 48 to 49; Alfred Consols, 13⅛ to 14.

Friday.—Alfred Consols, 13⅛; North Frances, 13; Sortridge Consols, 2¼.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the month ending Sept. 30, as compared with the corresponding month of 1856; and also for the nine months ending the same day in both years; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," and published by the Board of Trade:—

Declared Value for the Month ending September 30.

	1856.		1857.	Increase.
Coals and culm	£300,141		£332,205	£32,064
Hardwares and cutlery	335,375		360,847	25,472
Machinery:—Steam-engines and parts	£49,163	£106,149		
Other sorts	217,279	266,442	339,035	445,184	178,742
Metals:— Total	£901,958		£1,138,236	£236,278
Iron—Pig	£129,637	£152,179		
Bar, bolt, and rod	510,386	512,879		
Wire	14,125	13,093		
Cast	87,131	54,298		
Wrought	522,883	1,084,162	388,437	1,120,886	56,724
Steel, unwrought	65,242	66,524	1,282
Copper—Unwrought	38,828	85,759		
Sheet, nails, &c.	151,744	141,970		
Wrought	29,510	211,082	34,268	261,997	50,915
Brass	8,513	10,515	2,002
Lead, pig, sheet, shot, &c.	73,817	48,770		
Lead ore, litharge, &c.	13,250	92,067	13,316	62,086	—
Tin, unwrought	27,080	37,111		
Tin-plates	108,241	135,321	165,885	202,076	67,655
Grand total	£1,478,345		£2,863,220	£414,856
Less decrease, lead				29,981
Total				£384,875

Declared Value for the Nine Months ending September 30.

	1856.		1857.	Increase.
Coals and culm	£2,179,081		£2,449,347	£270,266
Hardwares and cutlery	2,663,588		3,049,662	386,074
Machinery:—Steam-engines and parts	£589,847	£791,012		
Other sorts	1,330,785	1,900,633	2,119,895	2,910,907	1,010,274
Metals:— Total	£6,743,302		£8,400,916	£1,666,614
Iron—Pig	£1,052,755	£1,290,495		
Bar, bolt, and rod	4,809,647	5,019,816		
Wire	139,218	154,211		
Cast	513,569	577,635		
Wrought	2,812,207	9,318,496	3,069,755	10,141,913	823,417
Steel, unwrought	538,666	617,741	79,075
Copper—Unwrought	474,327	596,635		
Sheet, nails, &c.	1,233,730	1,537,442		
Wrought	127,887	1,840,984	209,043	2,233,120	392,136
Brass	80,653	99,553	18,900
Lead, pig, sheet, shot, &c.	439,561	465,804		
Lead ore, litharge, &c.	117,741	557,302	149,911	615,715	58,413
Tin, unwrought	172,246	243,670		
Tin-plates	1,029,911	1,202,158	1,273,901	1,517,571	315,413
Grand total	£20,281,546		£23,635,534	£3,353,988

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2710 tons of ore were sold, realising 15,576*l.* 13s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 132*l.* 8s.; average produce, 6¾; average price, 5*l.* 14s.; quantity of fine copper, 173 tons 18 cwts. The sale at Redruth, on Thursday next, will be 3104 tons.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1991 tons of copper ore realised 31,400*l.* 3s. The Cobre Mines had 539 tons, which sold for 8175*l.* 14s. 6d.; Berehaven, 522 tons, 4878*l.* 16s.; Springbok, 230 tons, 8312*l.* 7s.; Wheal Maria, 28 tons, 1246*l.*; Spanish, 201 tons, 1935*l.* 6s.; Del Soto, 106 tons, 2008*l.* 19s.; Knockmahon, 90 tons, 676*l.* 7s. 6d.; Burra Burra, 80 tons, 1493*l.* 8s.; Seville, 80 tons, 476*l.* 16s.; Audley, 61 tons, 854*l.* 16s.; Bampfylde, 20 tons, 453*l.* 10s.; Spanish, 17 tons, 153*l.* 12s. 6d.; Huelva (precipitate), 13 tons (47 produce), 621*l.* 14s. 6d.; South American, 3 tons, 93*l.* 15s.: African, 1 ton, 19*l.* 1s.—The next sale, on November 10, will be 1034 tons, 961 of which are from Cobre; Seville, 41 tons; Springbok, 17 tons; and Namaqualand, 10 tons.

The following dividends have been declared during the present month:

Mines.	Per share.			Amount.		
West Wheal Seton	£9	0	0	£3,600	0	0
Basset	5	0	0	2,560	0	0
Great South Tolgus	0	8	0	2,400	0	0
South Caradon	8	0	0	2,048	0	0
North Wheal Basset	0	6	0	1,800	0	0
Dolcoath	8	0	0	1,482	0	0
Eyam	1	0	0	1,400	0	0
Lisburne	3	0	0	1,200	0	0
Exmouth	0	4	0	1,140	0	0
Alfred Consols	0	4	0	1,024	0	0
Wheal Trelawny	1	0	0	1,024	0	0
Botallack	5	0	0	1,000	0	0
East Daren	3	0	0	900	0	0
Wheal Jane	1	10	0	768	0	0
Clifford	3	0	0	750	0	0
Collacombe	0	7	0	700	0	0
Herodsfoot	0	10	0	512	0	0
West Caradon	2	0	0	512	0	0
Wheal Seton	2	0	0	396	0	0
Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon	0	3	0	375	0	0
East Pool	2	10	0	320	0	0
East Falmouth	0	2	6	256	0	0
Total				£26,117	0	0

At Wheal Clifford meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 398l. 7s.; ore sold (deducting 220l. dues, at 1-16th), 3300l. 1s. 7d.; error in July water charge, 50l.=3748l. 8s. 7d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 2630l. 0s. 1d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 1118l. 8s. 6d. The profit on the two months' working was 720l. 1s. 6d. A dividend of 750l. (3l. per share) was declared, and 368l. 8s. 6d. carried to credit of next account. Captains John Davey and John Richards reported upon the several points of operation in the mine.

At East Pool Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2l. 11s.; ores, &c., sold July, Aug., and Sept., 2275l. 12s. 5d.=2273l. 3s 5d. —Mine costs and merchants' bills, Aug. and Sept., 1957l. 14s. 5d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers of 320l. 9s. A dividend of 320l. (2l. 10s. per share) was declared, and 9s. carried to next account.

At Wheal Trelawny general meeting, on Monday, a dividend of 1l. per share was declared. The accounts passed at the meeting were for June, July, and August; the amount of cost was 5104l. 0s. 9d.; the receipt for lead ore, &c., 6405l. 7s. 2d.; leaving a profit of 1301l. 6s. 5d.—which, added to the balance brought from the former three months (947l. 11s. 5d)., made 2248l. 17s. 10d. in favour of adventurers; deducting the dividend declared on Monday (1040l.), left a balance (carried to credit of next account) of 1208l. 17s. 10d. in favour of adventurers.

At North Basset Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Thomas Bushell in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 640l. 8s. 9d.; credit advance on tribute, 290l.; ore sold, July, 2465l. 19s. 10d.; August, 2804l. 8s. 11d.=6200l. 17s. 6d. —Mine costs, merchants' bills, and sundries, July, 1686l. 2s. 4d.; Aug., 2177l. 2s. 6d.; advance on tribute, 350l.; sundries, 38l. 2s. 8d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 1949l. 10s. A dividend of 1800l. (6s. per share) was declared, and 149l. 10s. carried to the credit of next account. Capt. Thomas Glanville reported that they estimated their sampling on Wednesday would be about 360 tons of copper ore. On Saturday they set 26 pitches, the tribute varying from 1s. 2d. to 13s. 4d.

At the Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon Mines meeting, on Oct. 21, the accounts showed a balance of assets, after paying all the accounts, of upwards of 1100l A dividend of 3s. per share was declared. It was also resolved, that in future the meetings of shareholders should be held quarterly, instead of bi-monthly as heretofore

At the Dyfngwm Mines meeting, on Oct. 21, the accounts showed an expenditure during the months of Aug. and Sept. of 1036l. 15s., which includes 140l. paid for a new drawing machine; the receipts for ore sold and paid for during the two months was 1211l. 6s. 9d.: leaving balance in favour of mine on the two months' working, 174l. 11s. 9d.

At the Sortridge Consols Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts, which appeared in the *Mining Journal* last week, showing a balance of 1413l. 14s. in favour of the adventurers, were unanimously adopted. Captain Richards reported that at Hitchins's engine-shaft 5 fms. 3 ft. had been accomplished, making a total of 12 fms. 3 ft. below the 62; the lode will average from 2 to 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, mundic, peach, and rich stones of copper ore. There were eight pitches working, at an average tribute of 7s. 5d. in 1l. The ore in reserve in and throughout the mine amounts to about 400 tons. The cost for the next three months would be about 600l. a month, and the bi-monthly samplings about 140 tons. The Chairman remarked that Capt. Richards reported, at the meeting held April 27, the reserves were 426 tons, and although since that time they had sold 308 tons of ore for 2405l., yet at the present time they had 400 tons of ore on hand. Mr. Schofield having resigned, Messrs. W. A. Thomas and W. Orr were re-elected, and Mr. Robert M'Callan elected a member of the committee of management. The report of Capt. Richards was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee terminated the proceedings.

At Wheal Arthur Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. A. Richards in the chair), the accounts showed balance in favour of adventurers 524l. 12s. 8d. A call of 20s. per share was made. Messrs. A. Richards, S. Swonnell, B. Seward, and Dr. Paul were appointed the committee of management. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, committee, and secretary.

At South Wheal Basset meeting, on Tuesday, it was resolved to adopt, and carry into effect as soon as practicable, the operations recommended by Capts. Thomas, Roberts, and Pascoe; that Capt. W. Richards be appointed purser, at 2l. 2s. per month; and that Capt. John Reed be appointed agent, at 8l. 8s. per month. A call of 2l. per share was made. The machinery and materials, for the purposes of working, are valued at 2560l., and if sold by auction would probably realise 2050l.

At the Porkellis United Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the cost-sheets, &c., for May, June, and July, amounting to 3855l. 14s. 10d., were allowed. The amount of the sales of ore for the three months was 4858l. 0s. 2d.: leaving cash in hand, 1451l. 2s. 11d. The cash statement was checked, and the receipts, &c., examined. The balance against the adventurers was 178l. 12s. 9¼d. Captain J. B. Wilkins reported that the principal points of interest at present were the 35 east, on Date's lode, now becoming productive, and the sinking of Wheal Ash shaft below the 45, to follow down the tin seen on that lode, which is like the tin of the lodes in deep mines; the pushing on of the 56 east and west of Goatley's; to see the lode in the 32 at Parry's; and also to drive west to see the clay course, about which the tin is abundant in Wendron Consols. The 24 east, on Moyle's lode, has much improved, and is now worth at least 10l. per fathom.

At Cargoll Mine meeting, on Oct. 23, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 551l. 15s.; lead ore sold (deducting 143l. 18s. 2d. dues), 1866l. 7s. 5d.= 2418l. 2s. 5d.—Labour cost, 1253l. 7s. 7d.; doctor and club, 17l. 3s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 475l. 2s.; coal, carriage of coal, and sundries, 174l. 18s. 11d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 497l. 10s. 8d. Capts. J. Champion and J. Grose reported that the adit cross-cut is driven 43 fms. south-east from Michell's lode, but hitherto without cutting anything of importance. On Oct. 22 they sampled 63 tons of lead ore.

At East Rosewarne Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. Mathew in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 225l. 19s. 4d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Mr. Mathew, Mr. Hallett, and Mr. Hanley, were appointed the committee of management. A special meeting was called for Nov. 16, to forfeit all shares in arrear of call. The proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the East Sortridge meeting, on Thursday, the proceedings were adjourned. The accounts showed a deficiency of 351l. 10s. 3d. The operations at the mine have been suspended since July, pending the erection of a steam-engine by Messrs. Nicholls and Co. It was stated the number of shares was reduced to 7750.

At Bronfloyd Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. H. Hutton in the chair), the accounts showed—Capital, 5500l.; call made July 28, 250l.; capital in advance, 229l. 10s.; lead ore sold, 606l. 3s. 9d.; spare materials, 90l. 15s. 2d.; loan account, 80l.; interest and discount, 1s. 6d.=6756l. 10s. 5d.—Working cost as per last audit, 6301l. 9s. 4d.; ditto, 220l. 4s. 6d.; merchants and sundries, 154l. 7s. 8d.; agencies and salaries, 24l.; arrears of call, 36l. 8s.: leaving balance in favour of the company, 15l. 0s. 11d. A call of 5s. per share was made. The report of the directors stated that the board was still unable to announce the completion of the water-wheel erections; but a contract had been entered into with the proprietors of the Cambrian Foundry, Aberystwith, dated Sept. 10, for the erection of the wheel, &c., in six weeks, for 130l.; to be in working order in that time under a penalty of 2l. per day. By the recent reports of Capt. Barbery, the work was proceeding most satisfactorily. Capt. Michael Barbery had been appointed at a salary of 8l. per month. By the meeting in January next the board hoped to report a considerable sale of ore.

At Gwydyr Park Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. Thompson in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance at bankers, 123l. 6s. 1d.; calls received, 106l. 8s. 9d.=229l. 14s. 10d.—Mine cost, July, Aug., and Sept., 175l. 10s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 26l. 13s. 11d.; London expenses, 13l. 1s. 2d.; report on mines, 8l. 8s.: leaving balance at bankers, 6l. 1s. 7d. In the statement of assets and liabilities, the deficiency for the ensuing three months was estimated at 238l. 10s. 5d. A call of 6d. per share was made. The report of Capt. H. Rawson, which appeared in the Journal last week, was read. The Chairman considered the prospects satisfactory, and observed that Capt. Rawson's advice had generally turned out correct.

At the Chollacot Consols Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Orton in the chair), the accounts showed balance against adventurers 35l. 11s. 3d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Messrs. Orton, Ensor, and Binns were appointed the committee of management. The proceedings, which are reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Capt. Carpenter.

At Wheal Sidney meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Wm. T. James in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 125l. 4s. 3d.; over estimate of tin sold last meeting, 41l. 14s. 7d.; tin sampled, 650l.=816l. 18s. 10d.—Mine costs, merchants' bills, and dues, Aug. and Sept., 558l. 2s. 1d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 258l. 16s. 9d., being an addition of 133l. 12s. 6d. in the past two months. Capt. Edwards's report will be found in another column.

At South Garras Mine meeting on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 18l. 18s. 10d.; mine costs and merchants' bills, June, July, and Aug., 1804l. 8s. 9d.=1823l. 7s. 7d.—By ores, &c., sold, 1742l. 19s. 10d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 80l. 7s. 9d.

At Rickeard's Wheal Rose special general meeting, on Wednesday, it was resolved to suspend all further operations, abandon the adventure, and offer the machinery and materials for sale by public auction forthwith.

At the Britannia Gold Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Cary in the chair), the accounts showed a balance at bankers of 83l. 4s. 4d. Resolutions were passed adopting the report and accounts, and leaving the balance at the disposal of the committee. It was also unanimously agreed that the company should be considered as absolutely wound-up. The proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the Rhosydd Slate Company (Limited) meeting, on Thursday (Mr. James H. Oliver in the chair), the accounts for the nine months ending September 30 showed—Balance last audit, 127l. 16s.; calls in arrear, 57l. 10s.; subscription on account of new shares and loans, 5778l. 4s. 1d.; bills receivable and cash, for sales, 730l. 11s. 5d.; sundries, 242l. 5s. 3d.=6936l. 6s. 9d.—Cost sheets, loans paid off, and sundries, 6757l. 9s. 9d.: leaving balance in favour of company, 178l. 17s. The directors were re-elected, and an auditor appointed. The prospects of the quarry appear highly encouraging.

At Pedn-an-drea United Mines, the sale of black tin for a fortnight, 11 tons 14 cwts., realised 828l. 4s. Capts. Carpenter, Delbridge, and Thomas report (Oct. 24) that the 90 east, on Martin's lode, for 10 ft. wide, is split up in branches, by having reached the junction of granite. The lode altogether being 17 ft. wide, and for 7 ft. wide, standing to the north, they purpose putting men to stope it all down to the north wall as far as the present end, and see whether it holds its course eastward into the granite or otherwise. The winze from the 80 is sinking on the south part of the lode only, and is down 7 fms. 4 ft.—now in a horse of granite; the best part of the lode is left standing north, and shortly will stope to great advantage. The stope in back of the 80, new deposit, is working by six tributers, at 7s. 5d. in 1l. The 60 driving west, on engine lode, is 2 ft. wide, stamping work of low quality. The new rollers are fixed at Cobbler's shaft, which is being planked down to the 40. Bragg's shaft is nearly holed down to the 40. The bob-plat at the engine-shaft is cutting as fast as the nature of the ground permits. The tribute and tutwork setting went off satisfactorily. The pitches are yielding a very fair quantity of stamping-work for tin. There are 22 pitches working, by 88 men, at from 6s. to 12s. in 1l.; and 10 tutwork bargains, by 61 men.

St. Austell Consols sold on Oct. 22, 1 t. 9 c. 0 q. 14 lbs. of nickel ore.

Wheal Agar sampled, on Wednesday, two parcels of ore, computed at 18 and 14 tons.

At Grambler and St. Aubyn, the 36 is considerably improved, being worth 8l. per fm. fm., and likely to be better; this end is just about under the beginning of the good course of ore gone through for 30 fms. in the 24 above. At the meeting on Tuesday another dividend of 2l. is expected.

At the London and Virginia Gold and Copper Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. A. Greig in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of company, including arrears of call, of 1098l. 14s. 9d. Resolutions were unanimously passed confirming the appointment of Messrs. Laurence, Clement, and Mortimore, as directors, re-electing the Chairman, and appointing him president. Mr. Vian and Mr. Davis were re-elected auditors, and the proceedings, which are fully reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.—At an extraordinary general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. A. Greig in the chair), a resolution was passed that the company be registered under the Joint-stock Company's Act, 1856 and 1857, with limited liability to the amount of the unpaid calls upon the shares.

At the Mount Carbon Coal Company meeting, on Monday (Lord Chas. P. P. Clinton in the chair), the company's borrowing powers were increased to 30,000l. It was resolved that the company be authorised to borrow, for the general purposes, one or more sums, not exceeding 15,000l., in addition to the bonds already issued, the rate of interest not to exceed 15 per cent., as the company may think fit, with full power to secure the moneys so borrowed by a first and preferential mortgage on the plant and buildings in America; and that the committee be hereby empowered to do all necessary acts to carry out the objects of the meeting and the general purposes of the company, and to report thereon. Messrs. Francis Bennoch, Thos. Coxhead, Metcalf Hopgood, Alfred Goslett, and Lord Charles Clinton, were appointed a committee.

The Wildberg Mining Company have advices to Oct. 25:—We have reached the hanging part of the Gottes Hülfe lode in the cross-cut driving north in the deep adit level from Carter's shaft; we are unable to estimate the value at present, but the part which we have cut produces some good stones of lead. The flat-rods from Carter's shaft to the Erz Kammer works well, keeping the water regularly in fork, and the men are sinking on a fine course of silver-lead ore. The end driving east from the bottom of the No. 1 sink, Umbruck's level, which last week was very poor, is again improved, and is equally as good as it was in the beginning of the month, producing 5 tons of silver-lead ore per lachter. The tribute system is answering well.

The Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company have advices from Mr. Squarey to Aug. 6:—The change that has taken place in the lode at the lower depths justifies the hope that they are approaching richer ground. The smelting operations were unsatisfactory, and Mr. Thomas's engagement had resulted in no advantage to the company. At both the blast and reverberatory furnaces the operations had been varied in every possible manner: the slag would sometimes run very thin, but in no case was there any metal obtained at all proportionate to the amount which ought to have been. The expense of these operations had been large. Capt. Prisk writes that they were sinking the engine-shaft, which holds out a prospect of yielding large quantities of rich ore. They were down about 25 fms. from surface, and had every reason to believe that by the time they got 5 or 7 fms. deeper they would have a lode of great value. The engine worked well.

The Liberty Mining Company of Virginia have advices to Sept. 10: During the month of Sept. 65 ozs. 2 dwts. of refined gold had been made, the value being upwards of 260l.: working 10 hours a day, with 19 hands only. There is every indication that the works at Diamond Branch will continue to improve, as the veins present a better appearance daily; the ground at this branch consists of a hill 50 ft. above the surface. About 12 ft. above the branch are two good veins, which only require being "picked" down, and, consequently, are very inexpensive to work, as no blasting is required; there is also a third vein from a shaft on which excellent ore is now being obtained. Mr. Sanders, the manager *pro tem*, in conclusion, expresses his increased conviction of the paying capabilities of the mine.

SALES OF LEAD ORES.

LEAD SALES FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 26.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.		
Miners	905	£14,167	1	0
Wheal Mary Ann	511	11,501	16	0
Foxdale	515	9,715	2	6
Lisburne	586	9,399	17	8
Wheal Exmouth	398¼	6,003	13	8
Cwmystwith	333	5,342	7	4
Laxey	200	4,667	10	0
East Daren	246¼	4,447	5	7
Wheal Trelawny	214	4,269	3	6
Wheal Wrey	219	4,071	2	0
Newtownards	240	3,780	12	6
Coetia Llys	170	2,857	5	0
Dyliffe	164	2,451	1	0
East Wheal Rose	140	2,426	2	0
Trewetha	96	2,357	13	6
Deep Level	148	2,280	17	6
Cefn Brwyno	136¼	2,169	2	7
South Garras	106	1,881	17	6
Westminster	120	1,813	0	0
Nantymwyn	115	1,776	16	0
Roughtengill	135½	1,712	15	11
Maesyrerwddu	109	1,686	12	6
Llanerchyr-aur	99½	1,526	19	6
Dyfngwm	90½	1,468	5	3
Goginan	76¾	1,408	2	8
Camdwr Moor	106	1,454	8	6
Herodsfoot	80	1,386	0	0
Rhoswydol	88	1,361	4	6
Great Wheal Baddern	71¾	1,269	6	4
Maesysafn	82	1,240	12	0
Nanteos and Peurhiw	80	1,232	10	0
Cwm Sebon	55	1,224	5	0
Cwm Erfin	62½	1,125	8	8
Tees Side	30	873	0	0
Aberdovey	57	869	1	0
Round Hill	51	792	17	6
Bwlch Consols	40	745	0	0
Wheal Ludcot	31½	741	16	8
Eaglebrook	45	736	19	5
Tyntwll	45	712	7	6
Park	45	703	17	6
Brynford Hall	45	696	11	7
Brynyfedwen	42½	647	16	3
Goldscope	40	630	0	0
Pwllwheel	35½	575	18	3
Frank Mills	45	563	12	6
Nantycar	44½	531	14	6
Speedwell	35	509	7	0
Talacre	30	503	17	6
Keswick	31	475	10	0
Coed Porth	23	378	11	0
Pencraig	20	303	10	0
Gellirheirron	20	267	10	0
Bodelwyddan	17½	261	17	6
Steddfod	14	219	2	0
Penhaldarva	9	202	10	0
Esgair Llee	13	169	0	0
Merllyn	10	153	15	0
Catherine and Jane	10	150	10	0
Bryntail	10	149	0	0
Penyrhenblas	9	124	0	3
Llangynog	7½	114	18	9
Wheal Thomas	5	91	10	0
Severn	5	76	12	6
Total	7484	£128,389	16	6

BLENDE.

Minera	143½	£713	3	7
Lisburne	48¼	187	0	2

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.			Purchasers.
Sold on the 26th October.					
Nanteos and Peurhiw	30	£15	12	6	—
Sold on the 29th October.					
Tamar	60	16	15	0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Ticketing at the King's Head Hotel, Holywell, 29th October.					
Penyrhenblas	2⅛	13	17	6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Westminster	47	14	12	6	ditto
Maesysafn	40	14	7	6	ditto
Minera	100	14	7	6	ditto
ditto	100	14	6	6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	100	14	6	6	ditto
ditto	5	19	16	0	ditto
Steddfod	14	14	14	0	ditto
Pwllwheel	8	14	3	0	ditto
ditto	1⅛	19	5	0	ditto
Hendre	5	14	15	6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	2	19	0	0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Nantymwyn	45	14	15	0	A. Eyton.
Goldscope	41	14	14	6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Merllyn	3	13	17	6	ditto
Rhoswydol	18	14	14	0	A. Eyton.
Dyfngwm	14	14	10	0	Newton, Keates, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lb.	Price per ton.			Amount.			Purchasers.
Sold on the 17th October.											
Great Wheal Vor	12	3	1	12	£80	10	0	£979	10	3	—Mellanear.
ditto	8	11	1	14	50	0	0	428	8	10	— ditto
ditto	14	18	0	23	80	10	0	1200	5	6	—Chyandour.
ditto	5	0	0	8	51	0	0	255	3	6	— ditto
Leeds and St. Aubyn	4	18	3	14	76	0	0	375	14	6	—Bolitho.
Sold on the 22d October.											
Pedn-an-drea United	3	19	2	25	78	10	0	312	18	2	—Williams.
ditto	5	3	0	3	73	15	0	379	18	2	— ditto
ditto	2	11	0	10	53	0	0	135	7	8	— ditto
Sold on the 28th October.											
Wendron Consols	20	18	0	24	—			1432	11	9	—Bissoe.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled October 8, 1857, and sold at Swansea October 27, 1857.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.			Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.		
Cobre	96	12⅛	£12	17	0	Spanish	8	7	£8	10	0
ditto	95	12⅝	12	9	0	ditto	1	7¾	7	5	0
ditto	94	12⅝	12	16	6	Del Soto	38	18⅝	18	7	0
ditto	84	12¼	12	6	0	ditto	37	18⅛	18	8	0
ditto	53	20⅝	21	4	0	ditto	31	20⅝	20	7	0
ditto	52	20¾	21	7	0	Knockmahon	48	7⅝	7	7	6
ditto	50	21	21	10	0	ditto	42	7¾	7	10	0
ditto	11	14⅞	14	8	0	Burra Burra	42	17¼	18	1	0
ditto	3	12⅝	12	5	0	ditto	38	18¾	19	7	0
ditto	1	17⅛	16	13	6	Seville	48	6⅝	6	0	0
Berehaven	122	10¼	10	1	6	ditto	32	6⅝	5	18	0
ditto	110	10⅝	10	7	0	Audley	21	8	7	7	0
ditto	109	9⅛	9	0	0	ditto	16	15⅝	15	7	0
ditto	98	9⅞	9	0	0	ditto	10	25⅛	25	17	6
ditto	74	7⅝	7	10	0	ditto	4	16⅝	16	14	6
Springbok	48	34⅝	34	17	6	ditto	4	6⅝	6	0	6
ditto	47	35⅝	36	4	6	ditto	2	11⅛	10	10	0
ditto	46	35⅛	36	4	6	ditto	1	58	62	1	0
ditto	45	35⅝	36	10	6	Bampfylde	20	22¼	22	13	6
ditto	44	36	38	19	0	Spanish	8	7½	6	16	6
Wheal Maria	28	43⅝	44	10	0	ditto	7	9¾	8	18	6
Spanish	22	9¼	5	15	0	ditto	2	19⅛	18	5	6
ditto	18	3¾	3	2	6	African	1	19⅝	19	1	0
ditto	32	32¼	33	17	6	Huelva (prec.)	13	47	47	16	6
ditto	12	9	8	15	0	So. American	3	31⅝	31	5	0
ditto	38	3⅛	2	14	0						

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	539	£8175	14	6	Seville	80	£476	16	0
Berehaven	522	4878	16	0	Audley	61	854	16	0
Springbok	230	8312	7	0	Bampfylde	20	453	10	0
Wheal Maria	28	1246	0	0	Spanish	17	153	12	6
Spanish	201	1935	6	0	African	1	19	1	0
Del Soto	106	2008	19	0	Huelva (precipitate)	13	621	14	6
Knockmahon	90	676	7	6	South American	3	93	15	0
Burra Burra	80	1493	8	0					

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.		
Copper Miners' Company	41⅝	£401	13	6
P. Grenfell and Sons	301	3775	15	0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	316⅝	2974	7	6
Vivian and Sons	392	5649	18	0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	439	7259	0	6
Mines Royal Company	132	1863	11	0
Spitty Copper Company	114⅝	1676	4	6
British and Foreign Copper Company	13	621	14	6
Mason and Elkington	32	1083	4	0
F. Bankart	79	2448	6	0
C. Lambert	130	3646	8	6
Total	1991	£31,400	3	0

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, Nov. 10.—Cobre 101, 100, 99, 91, 64, 55, 15, 88, 87, 86, 12, 82, 81—Seville 46—Springbok 10, 7—Namaqualand 2, 1—Namaqua 7=1034 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.			Standard.		
British	10⅛	£9	18	0	£120	5	0
Foreign	18⅝	18	18	0	113	5	6
Sale	15⅝	£15	15	6	£114	16	6

Totals—British, 693; Foreign, 1298=1991 tons (21-cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.			Standard.		
British	10 15-16	£11	12	0	£126	16	6
Foreign	12	12	6	6	121	9	0
Sale	11¼	£11	14	6	£125	17	6

Totals—British, 963; Foreign, 186=1149 tons (21-cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled October 12, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, October 29.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.			Mines.	Tons.	Price.		
United Mines	98	£2	12	6	West Damsel	61	£4	0	0
ditto	81	7	9	6	ditto	60	5	11	6
ditto	80	1	16	6	ditto	58	4	3	6
ditto	77	3	15	0	ditto	57	7	14	6
ditto	76	3	11	0	Tresavean	76	2	9	6
ditto	74	7	7	6	ditto	75	2	18	0
ditto	67	4	9	6	ditto	58	2	13	0
ditto	62	5	7	6	ditto	28	3	18	0
ditto	48	7	7	0	ditto	18	6	13	6
ditto	32	1	5	6	South Crinnis	94	4	3	6
ditto	28	0	8	0	ditto	77	4	8	6
ditto	27	3	19	6	ditto	30	7	18	6
ditto	8	2	7	6	ditto	24	14	1	0
ditto	2	16	2	0	Wheal Bray	110	2	13	0
South Caradon	88	6	10	6	Wheal Comfort	53	1	3	0
ditto	67	7	8	0	ditto	32	0	10	6
ditto	60	11	15	0	East Tolgus	45	5	12	6
ditto	56	20	10	0	ditto	10	12	18	0
ditto	46	4	2	0	Creegbrawse	42	4	16	6
ditto	39	9	18	0	ditto	6	3	6	0
ditto	30	4	9	6	Grambler	25	25	0	6
Fowey Consols	81	7	10	6	ditto	22	18	3	0
ditto	80	5	5	6	Old Wheal Basset	35	6	11	0
ditto	79	6	17	0	West Wheal Jane	6	8	18	6
ditto	78	7	13	0	Great Tregune Consols	4	6	12	6
ditto	63	6	7	0	Visick's Ore	2	11	15	6
West Damsel	74	4	18	6	Symons's Ore	1	12	1	6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

United Mines	760	£3309	8	6	East Tolgus	55	£382	2	6
South Caradon	386	3631	19	0	Creegbrawse	48	222	9	0
Fowey Consols	381	2569	8	6	Grambler	47	1024	18	6
West Damsel	310	1625	8	6	Old Wheal Basset	35	229	5	0
Tresavean	255	788	13	0	West Wheal Jane	6	53	11	0
South Crinnis	225	1308	2	6	Great Tregune Con.	4	26	10	0
Wheal Bray	110	291	10	0	Visick's Ore	2	23	11	0
Wheal Comfort	85	77	15	0	Symons's Ore	1	12	1	6

Average Standard .... £132 8 0 | Average Produce 6⅜
Average Price per ton £5 14 0
Quantity of Ore .... 2710 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 173 tons 18 cwts.
Amount of Money £15,576 13 6

LAST SALE.—Average Standard .... £137 18 0.—Average Produce 6⅛
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 144l. 10s.—Produce 6⅝.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.		
Mines Royal Company	46	£191	9	6
Vivian and Sons	492	2604	2	0
Freeman and Co.	156	866	18	0
Grenfell and Sons	410	2235	17	6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	242	1377	10	6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	482	2592	19	6
Spitty Copper Company	247	1300	19	0
Mason and Elkington	382	2117	7	6
F. Bankart	80	1254	7	6
Copper Miners' Company	39	550	7	6
C. Lambert	134	304	15	0
Total	2710	£15,576	13	6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—South Frances 560—North Roskear 408—Wheal Basset 373—West Wheal Seton 363—South Tolgus 291—Wheal Seton 218—Duke of Cornwall 173—Wheal Clifford 154—Pembroke and East Crinnis 144—Copper Hill 133—North Crofty 107—Trevoole 87—West Stray Park 70—Wheal Harriett 15—South Roskear 8.—Total, 3104 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—West Basset 602—Wheal Buller 556—North Basset 402—Alfred Consols 365—Carn Brea 328—Par Consols 322—Great Wheal Alfred 287—Levant 201—West Alfred Consols 196—Great South Tolgus 196—Tolvadden 147—Wheal Margery 135—South Crenver 121—Boiling Well 120—Rosewarne United 88—Clijah and Wentworth 80—Carrack Dews 72—Wheal Anna 68—West Fowey Consols 59—Botallack 53—Wheal Unity Consols 52—West Crinnis 45—Halamanning 40—Wheal Agar 32—No. Frances 27—British Arsenic Company 26—Wheal Lewis 24—St. Aubyn and Grylls 23—Penberthy Crofts 14—Wheal Mexico 11—Champion's Ore 6—Cook's Kitchen 4—Boscaswell Downs 1.—Total, 4703 tons.

FOURTH SALE IN OCTOBER.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.			Standard.			Ore copper.			Cake cop.	
1848	2165	7¼	£8,794	2	6	£95	1	0	£56	14	0	£79	10
1849	2713	6⅝	10,906	6	0	110	8	0	65	11	0	84	0
1850	2325	7	10,705	15	0	105	9	0	66	0	0	84	10
1851	2271	7⅛	10,398	11	6	105	12	0	67	2	0	88	10
1852	3115	6	16,891	13	6	135	4	0	83	14	0	102	10
1853	2974	6	17,270	15	0	141	12	0	96	2	0	107	10
1854	3547	5¾	21,171	8	6	147	2	0	100	14	0	126	0
1855	2363	5⅝	15,543	11	0	146	18	0	97	10	0	126	0
1856	3845	6½	22,239	0	6	131	9	0	89	2	0	107	10

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1856.
BEING THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

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INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—
Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER ENDING 30th September, 1857, with Particulars of the Position and Prospects of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Tables of the Dividends paid in the past Quarter, and in the Years 1855 and 1856, is now ready, price 6d., at Mr. Murchison's offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

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Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

The Iron Trade.—At the present juncture, while the prospects of the iron trade are so gloomy—what with the Indian revolt, which has put a damper on all the projected railways, and other improvements in that quarter—the panic, and consequent loss of money and orders from the United States—the great advance of discounts, and stringency of bankers as to the quality of securities—not to mention the still high price of our raw material—I consider it behoves all ironmasters to enquire how these difficulties are to be met and overcome. We have heard much of late about the discovery of large tracts of iron ore in various parts of the country, and were led to expect, as a consequence, the downward tendency of our own minerals; but as yet have reaped no such results from those flourishing announcements and wonderful discoveries. Why is this? Are those ores so deep and inaccessible as not to be wrought to profit; or are landlords' royalties too exorbitant, or the distance such that the cost of transit overpowers all advantages? These are questions, to us, of the utmost moment at the present crisis, and such as doubtless some of your intelligent correspondents can solve, in such a way as to lighten the burdens which now oppress us well nigh to annihilation.—Vulcan: *Wolverhampton, Oct.* 27.

East Wheal Rose.—At the last meeting of the unfortunate adventurers in this concern, the purser engaged to call the shareholders together again in about two months from that time. May I remind him that the two months have long since passed away, and that some communication is anxiously expected. It may otherwise be presumed that the whole affair is forgotten, both by purser and manager.—D. G.

Mems. of Mines and Miners.—Will nobody "Photograph" the purser and manager of East Wheal Rose, North Pool, Budnick, and Wheal Friendly? These men, with a singleness of heart and purpose that do them great credit, have succeeded in bringing all these concerns to their present high and respectable position. Surely so much energy and skill is deserving some special mark of approbation, and, as one of the lucky shareholders in these mines, I would suggest that a subscription be set on foot between ourselves for the purpose of presenting these truly righteous and unselfish men with a "piece of plate," as a lasting testimony of our consideration and esteem.—B. N.: *Oct.* 28.

Great Wheal Vor United Mines.—"A New Shareholder."—When the company was first established, the meetings were held annually; they are now held quarterly, and the next will take place about the middle of December. The company was formed in December, 1852, in 200,000 shares, of 1*l.* each, now reduced to 26,666, with 7½ paid. The majority of the present committee of management have continued in office from the commencement of the undertaking.

Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company.—Can any of your readers give information respecting the position and prospects of this company? Enquiries are now being made in various quarters; and, as statements bearing upon the future interests of the shareholders are in circulation, those concerned will doubtless look to your Journal, as likely to throw light upon the matter. I have a prospectus of the company as originally issued, which states the capital to be 150,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares—a tolerable sum to be invested in gold mining, and, in my opinion, quite enough to sink, if the experience of the past few years is to be any guide to results. Upon application at the office in Gracechurch-street, I learn that the capital of the company is now 100,000 shares of 5*l.* each.—Is it possible? Can it be seriously contemplated by any body of men in existence the practicability of calling up this sum? 1*l.* has been paid, and a large sum thus realised, the shares are 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. in the market,—and what are the prospects? Many are not a little curious to know. If there be any intention to make or enforce a call, then why hold the liability over the heads of the shareholders? Gold mining and quartz crushing may pay English shareholders in the future, but it must be under very different circumstances than have been experienced in the past.—Inquirer.

South Tamar Consols.—"Inquirer" (Paddington).—At the meeting to be held on Wednesday next, the affairs of the company will be absolutely wound-up, and, after discharging all liabilities, the surplus will be divided *pro rata* amongst the shareholders. There has been no law proceedings taken, the adventure being closed by the committee without expense.

Speculation in California—Arizona Copper Mine.—The writer of the letter signed "Anglo-Saxon," in the Journal of last week, would appear but indifferently informed respecting the position and prospects of the Arizona Copper Mine. Without reference to the motive by which "Anglo-Saxon" was influenced in forwarding his communication, we are credibly assured that at least an unfair animus prevails in his comments on this undertaking, while his general remarks in cautioning the British public against speculating in California are open to grave objections. Having had an opportunity of inspecting several documents, we are enabled from them to correct some of his misstatements, and to gather much information respecting this concern, which is destined, it is believed, to create considerable interest in the copper trade. The estimated value of the property, being founded on actual sales of the produce at Swansea, appears to be admitted, but instead of 20*l.* per ton for carriage of ore to Fort Yuma it is only 10*l.*, and when flat-bottom boats are put on the River Gela, it will not be nearly so much; while the distance is only 110, and not 175 miles. As Major Aden, the president of the company, in a letter in the Journal in June last, stated those who first opened the mine, and afterwards abandoned it, had no claim; and, if they had established any, it could only be to one vein, whereas 40 veins have been opened by the present company: this would appear to be corroborated by the agent of the Mexican claimants having applied to the company to compromise with them, but the directors had decided on not paying a cent, being satisfied they had not even the shadow of a claim. Respecting the price of shares being only 3*l.*, we are assured that none were ever sold so low: it is a fact that some have been sent to this country for sale, but the limit is eight or ten times that sum. We cannot insert any further letters on this subject without the writer's name being attached.

The Electric Light.—My attention has been called to a paragraph in your last Journal relative to an electric light, said to have been discovered by Prof. Way, and claiming as new the use of mercury for an electrode instead of carbon, and also implying that carbon did not give a steady and uniform light. As I consider this statement, if uncontradicted, may prove prejudicial to a patent taken out by me on Feb. 28 last, may I request the favour of your inserting these few lines in your next Journal? I have already shown to scientific gentlemen that, by the use of carbon in my "electric constant light apparatus," a "light, pure, dense, steady, and continuous," may be obtained for any required length of time. The use of mercury in the form of a stream electrode was provisionally patented by Mr. Binks in Jan. 1853.—Charles W. Harrison: *Woolwich, Oct.* 29.

Tolvadden.—"Good Wine needs no Bush."—In reply to a paragraph, signed W. P. Paull (Plymouth), I refer him to the Ticketing List, published weekly in your Journal, where true statements, and not fictitious reports, are represented for the guidance of the shareholders in Tolvadden Mine and the public at large.—W. G. Langdon: *Marazion, Oct.* 28.

Mining in France.—In answer to correspondents who have enquired as to what part of France are situate the mines to be worked, alluded to in the Journal last week, we are informed that it is proposed to commence operations on the banks of the Rhone, La Poipe Concession, 1732 acres, lodes of zinc and silver-lead; two concessions, the Vinzieux St. Julien and Molin Molette, together about 5000 acres, 13 lodes of zinc and silver-lead; some concessions situate at Aubenas and Joyeuse; also, for manufacturing zinc at St. Christ, near coal mines on the Loire and Isere district.

We have frequently found errors in the Ticketing Papers forwarded us from Cornwall and Wales. An instance occurred in the sale on Oct. 22: the amount of No. 2 purchase was set down as 463*l.* 9s. 6d., when it should have been only 453*l.* 9s. 6*l.* It would in future be well that a note of any such error should be appended to the paper for the week following.

"Slickensides."—From the best authorities, I find the above word means smooth or polished, having the same signification as our "slocs," which may, perhaps, have been derived from it. I must coincide in the opinions of Messrs. Hopkins, Enor, Dr. Varley, and a host of other scientific and practical men, as to friction causing the polished appearance of "slickensides," until disproved, not being willing to attribute it to the old German legend of the "Darkman's Plating." However, as my kind friend, Mr. George Henwood, is about inspecting the region of the phenomenon, I shall await the result of his observations, which he has promised to favour us with.—Francis Lisbe; *Dublin, Oct.* 29.

East Wheal Rose.—The letter of "Z.," referring to alleged excessive charges at the mines, can only appear with the writer's name attached.

Mining Brokers.—A correspondent from Jersey complains that on several occasions he has transacted business with persons who are designated gentlemen and men of business, and that many times he has found himself greatly deceived. They have offered to purchase shares for him at a low rate, and afterwards charged him a higher price; at the same time, whenever he has wished to sell shares purchased at a heavy rate, he has found they are at a discount in the market. The prices of shares by advertisement is no criterion of their value. All persons embarking in mining enterprise should exercise some amount of vigilance and caution. There are respectable brokers, who are able to advise as to the most eligible investments, and who have no interest in the properties they recommend.

Technical Terms.—"A County Attorney" (Bandon) should procure our *Glossary of English and Foreign Mining and Smelting Terms.*

Providence Mines.—I wish to know the reason the report is not regularly inserted in the Journal? The variations that have taken place in the mine in the last few years renders it more desirable that full publicity should be given. It is impossible for parties interested, and residing at a distance, to obtain the information, except through your Journal.—An Old Subscriber: *Enfield, Oct.* 28.

Liberty Mining Company.—"An Old Shareholder" (Paddington).—The new shares are now being taken up, and although slowly, it is stated there are good prospects of the adventure being carried on. Mr. Conquest has again left England for the mines; and during his temporary absence 65 ozs. of gold was made in one month, with only fourteen men and boys employed. This is the largest make during the same period since the company was established.

Pencorse Consols.—"Not a Stranger" should apply to the secretary respecting the merchants' bills.

"An Aberystwith Subscriber" must know that we never publish anonymous letters, without being in the possession of the name of the writer. The information we received did not come from the quarter alluded to, but was on the authority of the agents of the mine, and we refer to their report for the general meeting, held this week, which appears in another column. We presume the captain has plenty to attend to without superintending the dressing, as a "dressing" agent would do.

Trelowyth Mining Company.—An improvement was reported the other day at this mine; no call has been made, nor any report issued. From whence does this arise? Are we on the eve of making dividends, or "knocking" the ball?—M. G.: *Paddington, Oct.* 29.

Irish Mining.—"E. G." (Liverpool).—A letter addressed to Capt. W. Thomas, under cover to the Editor, will reach.

Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company.—The directors and liquidators of this company now appear to be working in accord together. Sir H. Huntley, the late superintendent, has, I understand, achieved a victory over the directors. The suit, about which so much was spoken, was to have been decided by arbitration; of this we have heard nothing; and, therefore, it must be presumed that this wretched association has sunk into that obscurity which, from its pastcareer of omissions and commissions, could have been anticipated.—Lex: *Leeds, Oct.* 28.

South Cuddra Mine.—"J. B." (Oxford-street).—In the estimated accounts the 605*l.* 17s. 1d. against the mine included the mine cost for the ensuing three months. The company are selling copper ores.

Chancellorsville Gold Mining Company.—Last week's *Mining Journal* tells us that on Nov. 1 these reduction works will be in full operation. I believe that such a report has been forwarded to you; so was the one at the end of the month. I will now put a practical question to Mr. Wm. S. Trotter and Mr. Josiah Harris—If they could reduce 7 tons, which it was stated was done in one day, about six weeks since, how is that they have not proceeded with the crushing of the heap which has been lying somewhere since 1855? It may be very well for gentlemen to put forward Californian excuses in England, but they must remember they have not the difficulties to contend with which were experienced by the incongruous, incompetent hybrids who were dispatched there and to Australia. If there be any deficiency in the machinery it can be easily repaired, Bolton and Manchester are near. If Nov. 1 should prove as abortive as the other days have been, in my opinion the best course would be to close the works, and put up with the loss.—Scrip.

Mining in Devon.—The letter of Mr. A. Harvie (Plymouth) shall receive attention in our next Journal.

Carrezhova Mining Company.—Having been offered some shares in a *New* Carrezhova Mining Company, I should feel obliged if any of your readers can inform me under what circumstances the *old* company has been dissolved,—if, indeed, it is dissolved,—together with any particulars connected with such dissolution? Many of your readers would feel obliged by such information.—E. G.

Asphalte.—Having heard that a reward has been offered, if not for the discovery of asphaltum, at least for an improved method of treatment, I should feel obliged for any information that may be communicated.—H. S.: *Arundel.*

Screw Propulsion.—We believe that "Junior Engineer's" description of Maudslay's feathering screw propeller is substantially correct; but we should advise our correspondent to search the publications of the Commissioners of Patents for Inventions, which he will find at the Public Free Library of Newcastle.

Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company.—In your Journal of Saturday, I find, *mirabile dictu*, that our acting board actually condescends to communicate eight lines of extract from the last despatches received from the managing director at Melbourne. About a similar quantity of similar rigmarole was given us in S. p-tember, and this is the whole of the information the luckless shareholders have had from their board since June last. Not a word appears about the "rush" which. I have learnt from good authority, was some short time ago (the account came by the *Great Britain*) made against one of the company's quartz claims by the miners of the district, headed by a returned convict, possession of which claim was kept for several days. King Lear tells one of his daughters—"That not to be worst stands in some rank of praise." So I suppose the Port Phillip shareholders must console themselves by recollecting that, however meagre the information given them, it is ample compared with that given to the shareholders of the English and Australian Copper Company, who are told, as the sum and substance of the last despatches,—"That seven furnaces have been re-lighted." Qy. Does this include the first office fire for the season at 17, Gracechurch-street?—Chris. Richardson: 15, *Charles-street, St. James's, Oct.* 26.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31, 1857.

Notwithstanding the peculiar position into which the commercial affairs of the United States have been thrown by the general disarrangement of monetary matters, and the almost total absence of speculative shipments of any kind from this country for many months past, the Government returns, now promulgated, of the exports of the United Kingdom, show an increase both as respects the month, as compared with the same 30 days of last year, and also in reference to the nine months terminating on the same day—Sept. 30. The declared value of articles (the produce and manufacture of this country) transmitted from our shores during the past month was 11,068,874*l.*, while for Sept., 1856, the aggregate total was 10,216,671*l.*, so that there is an augmentation in the returns of this year over the last of 852,203*l.* The general total for the nine months is set down at 95,735,592*l.* for 1857, and whereas the amount in 1856 was 84,906,605*l.*, it necessarily follows that the three quarters of this year, ending Sept. 30, show an excess of 10,828,987*l.* over the corresponding period of 1856.

This state of things is very satisfactory, and shows that the trade of the country is on a solid and legitimate basis. Although the returns do not hold out reasonable expectation that the excess for the year will reach what was contemplated, and what the returns for the first six or seven months indicated, yet the fact that there is an extraordinary increase over 1856, both as respects the month itself and the nine months, should be a source of great encouragement, more especially as last year was one of wonderful advance; indeed, the value of the exports over 1855 was about 20,000,000*l.*, so that although the increase this year may not show an equal excess over 1856, which it was hoped it would, it is clear, from the present returns, that 15,000,000*l.* advance may be reckoned upon, which is 75 per cent. over last year, and equivalent to an excess of exports, as compared with 1855, of no less than the enormous sum of 35,000,000*l.* Surely, there cannot be reason for despondency with such a state of commercial matters, but, on the contrary, there is every ground for exultation when England can demonstrate such wonderful prosperity at a time of much political disquietude in foreign countries, and of mercantile and monetary confusion in many parts of the world, to which our produce and manufactures are exported.

In those articles with which our readers are more closely connected there is likewise an excess both in September and the nine months, as compared with last year. The balance increase for the month is 384,875*l.*, the declared value being 2,863,220*l.* for 1857, and 2,478,345*l.* for 1856. The advance for the nine months is 3,353,988*l.*, the value for this year being 23,635,534*l.*, and 20,281,546*l.* for 1856. These figures apply exclusively to the results of mining, in the strict sense of the word—metals, that is, iron, steel, copper, brass, lead, and tin; machinery; hardwares, and cutlery; and coal and culm.

In alluding to the returns for the month, we mention the "balance" increase, because there is a decrease under the head of "lead" of 29,981*l.* In some of the items of two other heads there has been a falling off, but as the aggregates give an increase, a deficiency does not appear in a similar manner to that of lead. In iron generally there is an excess shown of 56,724*l.*, notwithstanding that in cast-iron there is a falling off of 32,833*l.*, and 1032*l.* in wire. Again, in copper the total is an increase of 50,915*l.*, but in "sheets, nails," &c., there is a decrease of 9774*l.* These remarks do not hold good when considering the returns for the nine months. Under every head, and in each item of every head, there is a decided increase. The details of both, however, in a tabular form, will be found in another column, and deserve the attention of our class readers.

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the transmission of these goods, as regards the general returns, was 4689, with an aggregate tonnage of 990,209, for the month of September, and 34,536 vessels, with a total tonnage of 7,961,371, for the nine months. Of the returns for the month, 481 vessels, with a tonnage of 181,029, went to British possessions, and of the nine months 4525 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,803,701 departed for similar destinations.

The half-yearly meeting of the Royal Mail (West India) Steam Packet Company was held on Wednesday, at which the Chairman, Capt. Mangles, stated that an extension of the contract has been granted by the Government for two years, on the understanding that the service of the steamers generally would be on an improved footing, and that arrangements would be made to deliver the homeward mail before the departure of the outward, which is a matter of great moment to all interested in the affairs of the West Indies, and other places, whence intelligence is received and dispatched to through this channel, and which there was no doubt could be effected in future; eighteen months had been allowed by the Government in which to bring into operation the improvements in the West India line. The Chairman further mentioned that an agreement had been entered into for the service of the Brazilian mail, and six months from the present date were given to complete the necessary arrangements on this head.

With respect to the allusion of the Chairman as to the position in which the company stood in reference to the European and Australian Packet Company, and the postal communication generally between this country and the Australian colonies, there requires little remark on our part, as we have on several occasions lately called attention to this subject, and detailed the progress of matters on these heads. The statement of the Chairman fully confirms all our remarks. An amalgamation of the two associations has been effected, and it is proposed to complete the terms and agreements by an Act of Parliament for the due incorporation of the consolidated company. Mr. Whitton, as was stated, has returned to Sydney, to act as manager in the colonies, and the proposed establishment of postal communication, *via* Panama, is to be kept in abeyance, as we likewise announced some weeks since. Indeed, in general substance, the present report has been long since anticipated in our columns.

In reference to the connection of the company with Australia, the Chairman expressed the conviction of the board and managers that much benefit would accrue to the shareholders, and that a very judicious course had been adopted by entering into this new service, both as respects the conveyance of passengers and the transmission of goods—in fact, there was reason to believe that the company would be, almost exclusively, the carriers of the precious metals to this country from the different gold fields in Australia.

On the subject of the Australian and Panama route, the Chairman remarked that—

"Events had, as they were aware, taken so fearful and extraordinary a turn in the East, that the Government had naturally turned their attention more in that direction than to the West, in reference to the line of communication between Australia and England; and, considering that the company was subsidised by the Government, the directors thought they would not be justified in urging the matter at present against the decidedly-expressed wish of the Government. Under these circumstances, the thing was, if he might use the expression, hung up for the present. That the Government acted wisely in the matter there could be no doubt. The company had already been of some use to the Government, and at the same time secured some benefit to themselves, by carrying out troops to Point de Galle. The last ship took out a number of troops, and he believed the next would do the same. They had also served the Government by means of their coal depôt at Galle. His object in alluding to this was to show that it would have been unwise for the board to push the Western route against the views and feelings of the Government. The company's ship, the *Tamar*, opened the line to Australia, so far as they were concerned, on Sept. 12."

With regard to certain points of finance, the Chairman, in reply to queries, stated that the expenses under the head of coal had increased from 102,000*l.* to 112,000*l.* Of this addition, 4000*l.* arose from increased rates of freights, and 6000*l.* from the employment of larger vessels. Of the additional port charges of 700*l.*, the Chairman stated that—

"433*l.* was on account of transport dues in arrear, which the board had been compelled to pay. The directors had hoped that, as the vessels were employed in the service of the Government, these dues would not be insisted upon; but, whether it were owing to Government, or the Trinity House, in that hope they were disappointed."

A vote of 100*l.* contribution, on the part of the company, to the Indian Relief Fund was unanimously voted; some of the proprietors having expressed a desire that it might be 200*l.*, or 500*l.*, but which amendments were lost on taking the sense of the meeting.

The Inspectors of Factories, by their reports to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, for the half-year ending April 30, 1857, state their regret that factory occupiers have not more generally adopted the means that have been repeatedly recommended, and found in practice to afford at a trifling cost, sufficient protection from accidents from unfenced horizontal shafts; and they, the Inspectors, call public attention to the facts of the two following shocking accidents—calamities which might have been prevented had strap-hooks or rods been fixed up in the factories in which they occurred.—1. A man, aged 20 years, a grinder, was standing on a step-ladder, holding with both hands a strap, which was resting on a round polished shaft, 8 feet 4 in. above the floor, making about 149 revolutions in a minute, when the strap wrapped round the shaft and drew him up, fastening both hands round the shaft, until, providentially, the strap came off the driving pulley, leaving him fast to the shaft. The victim, though he escaped with his life, yet lost the third and lacerated the fourth finger of his right-hand, and had both hands and forearms severely contused. Since the accident, an iron rod has been put up to prevent the strap from coming in contact with the shaft. Had this been done before the accident would not have occurred. The second case was that of William Roberts, a boy aged 15 years. He was endeavouring to place a strap on a drum (an employment which he had frequently been put to before), and for that purpose was standing on a step-ladder, a little more than three feet from the ground; whilst doing so, his shirt-sleeve became entangled with the strap, and he was drawn up round the horizontal shaft. The strap fortunately broke, otherwise the boy must have lost his life. He, however, had his right-arm fractured below the elbow, and was otherwise much bruised. The shaft in question is a counter horizontal polished shaft, about 8 feet 3½ in. from the ground, but only 5 feet from the step of the ladder on which the boy was standing. There was no fencing at the time, but strap-hooks have been applied since.

It appears that, during the six months ending April 30 last, no less than 1957 factory accidents were reported to the Inspectors, of which 1876 arose from machinery, and 81 from other causes not arising from machinery. A calculation from the above figures, together with those disclosed in preceding reports, shows that the average yearly number of factory accidents still reaches the astonishing number of 4000. Mr. Henwood, in his clever photograph of "The Bal Boy," has humanely drawn attention to the hard condition of the children employed in mines, and has urged the interference of the Legislature to an extent similar to this

which protects factory hands. But are the cases parallel? Most certainly not. Hard as the lot of a bal boy or buddler may be, yet it is not nearly so wretched, nor half so dangerous, as that of a factory lad. For instance, the following are the descriptions of two accidents, extracted from the mass contained in the now reviewing report:—1. Both legs torn from the body just below the knees, the bones fractured, and the soft parts much lacerated; both arms and several ribs broken, with other injuries. It is scarcely necessary to add that death ended the sufferings of this martyr of "man's inhumanity to man." The second is—A considerable part of the right arm torn completely off, and thrown to a considerable distance, the remaining part being so much injured as to require its immediate amputation from the shoulder-joint; fracture of right thigh and one or more of the ribs. This victim also died, and is now, doubtless, in Abraham's bosom. His rich employers will also die, and then for the parable.

We cannot conclude our observations without again expressing our warm admiration of the zealous, temperate, and unflinching manner in which the Inspectors of Factories continue to perform their duties. The country has assigned to their care the guardianship of the young factory hands, a trust which, though its objects are obscure, and for the most part friendless, is, without doubt, executed in a spirit of Christian philanthropy. These gentlemen have the lively sympathies of the benevolent with them, and we trust they will not "bate one jot of heart" until those sordid factory occupiers who refuse to fence their machinery have complied with the very letter of the law.

The Mount Carbon Coal Company held another special meeting on Monday. Under ordinary circumstances, this would require no further comment; but the peculiarities of the phases of this association are such that a few remarks may not be inapposite. Their property, it is stated, is one of the best in Virginia, inalienably secured to the shareholders, and protected by the State. Professor Ansted has reported on its capabilities; Mr. Francis Passingham more than confirms his account; the local agents are loud in its praise; and money has from time to time been advanced: yet at each meeting we are told it is always in debt and difficulties. A resolution passed at the meeting now in question empowers the company to borrow 10,000*l.* or 15,000*l.* on preferential mortgage, at a rate of interest not exceeding 15 per cent. The present liabilities, it appears, are but trifling; and this obtained, the committee believe they will be in a position to retrieve their past losses, and make returns.

There is no question but that the company commenced with too limited a capital, and this has been the primary cause of its difficulties. They should remember the old and trite axiom, that "Heaven helps those who help themselves." From one of their committee, in the spring of the present year, they received great assistance: others have come forward in a lesser degree, by becoming responsible for some of the liabilities; but there can be no question that while among the shareholders there have been found some bees, the majority have only signalised themselves as drones. We would say to the proprietary, do not leave all to the committee, or believe that, because they have the power to raise the money, they will be enabled to do so, but come forward and assist them. It may be possible that many may excuse themselves—that they cannot subscribe *pro rata* to the amount which might be expected. If the public, however, see that those who are interested are exerting themselves, there is no doubt that they will then receive helping hands, and be fully enabled to achieve that which they have so often vainly attempted.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

Oct. 29.—At the sale last week at Truro of Devon Consols and ores from the eastern mines, the standard declined considerably as compared with the sales from the same mines a month previously. At the sale on Sept. 17, a produce of 6 made 6*l.* 4*s.* per ton; at the sale on Oct. 22, a produce of 6¼ made only 5*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per ton, which is equivalent to a fall of 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton in one month. Looking, however, to the amount of present production of ores, to the fact that there is comparatively a small amount of foreign ores in the country, and to other circumstances, we are inclined to believe that there will be a reaction of the standard by the end of next month, if not before. Notwithstanding the difficulties of monetary affairs, and the disturbance to trade thereby occasioned, it is not expected that there will be any reduction in the price of fine copper. The smelters gave from 103*l.* to 105*l.* per ton for ore copper about two months ago, and, as that ore has probably now passed through their furnaces, and is ready to come into the market, they can scarcely afford to sell it at less than the present price of fine copper; or, at least, if they could afford to do so, they are not likely to do it, because the profit would be so much less than they are accustomed to place in their pockets. Favourable news from India, and a recovery of commercial affairs in the United States, would be circumstances combining to give an impulse to the metal market, and, in all probability, a considerable rise to the standard before the close of the year.

It should be remarked, that although the standard dropped last week to the extent of 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton as compared with the corresponding sale in Sept., yet the price given for ores is still above that of last year, at the corresponding weekly sale, as the following will show:—

	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.
Oct. 23, 1856	4827	£128 6	6⅝	£5 8 6
Oct. 23, 1857	4562	137 18	6⅛	5 13 6

From the above it appears (allowing for the different produces) that the copper miner is now receiving 9*s.* 6*d.* per ton of ore more than he did for ore of similar quality in Oct. last year. Copper mining is, therefore, in better circumstances now than it was then; although we can scarcely expect that there will be so great a rise in the standard at the close of this year as there was at the end of last year. That rise was so extraordinary and unexampled, that there were not wanting rumours of a disagreement amongst the smelters, and that, instead of being a "happy family" as hitherto, they were for the time worrying each other by a healthy competition—at least healthy for the miners, and such a competition as is only fairly and justly due to them at the sales of their ores. Whilst on this subject, I may remark that I omitted to mention last week that a new smelting company has been announced; but I fear the present time is inopportune for the commencement of a contest with the great and united body of smelters, with their immense resources and command of capital, their practical knowledge and united action. When the money market is in a better state, and the foreign and home trade flourishing, let a smelting company come forward, and then at least some portion of the mining districts may be able to act independently of the numerous influences which can be brought to bear in other directions, and a new company, if well managed, be very likely to obtain success. When any such efficient company shall be announced, under favourable circumstances of the times, it will be for the interest of mining shareholders and agents to give it all the assistance they can possibly command.

The drop in the price of tin, of course, affects the tin mines considerably, but the consumption is such that there can be no long-continued depression in the price of this useful metal. The recent reduction brings the price to about the same as it was this time twelvemonth. In Oct., 1856, the price of block tin was 134*l.* per ton; refined, 141*l.* In Oct., 1857 the price is, block tin, 135*l.*; refined, 138*l.* per ton.

The share market is rather inactive; the business is principally in such non-dividend mines as are looking well, and improving. South Frances is stated to be looking better, and shares have advanced. Copper Hill shares have declined to 205*l.* The prospects of Wheal Uny are considered to have materially improved. At East Basset, the lode continues to look well, and holders of shares are firm. At Great Wheal Busy, active progress is being made, and the mine, to all appearance, will soon assume an important position in copper and tin returns. Alfred Consols is considered to be looking rather better; shares are at 14*l.* East Alfred's have advanced. Wheal Margaret has lately improved; shares, 67*l.* North Frances looks well in the 48 fm. level. At Dolcoath there will be a further outlay for a shaft and engine, which, however, will be easily paid for out of profits. East Tolgus shares are about 55*l.* East Falmouth has improved, and shares have advanced. Cargoll, about 10*l.* 10*s.*; the prospects of the mine continue good, but the expenses are heavy. South Seton shares have advanced to 10*l.* East Ellen, 16*s.* Wheal Jane, from 17*l.* to 18*l.* Wheal Margery, 10*l.* 10*s.*

The Royal Geological Society of Cornwall held its annual meeting at Penzance on Friday. The local papers state that Sir C. Lemon resigned the office of President in consequence of the infirmities of age; and that Mr. A. Smith, the lord proprietor of the Scilly Islands, and one of the M.P.'s for Truro, was elected in his place. Sir C. Lemon has been honourably associated with the scientific institutions of Cornwall for many years, and has rendered them influential assistance. He liberally contributed to the library and museum of the Geological Society, and gave some excellent addresses in former years, from the presidential chair, at the annual meetings of that society. He has now, it appears, left the society a donation of 300*l.*, which will be paid after his death. In the proceedings of the society's meeting on Friday there does not appear to have been anything very remarkable, with the exception of a continuation, by Mr. W. Jory Henwood, of his valuable papers on the mines. The report of the council thus noticed Mr. Henwood's productions:—"The society, in its fifth volume of *Transactions*, published one of the most valuable series of papers on mineralogy and mining ever written, and the council feel that specimens illustrative of our mineral wealth should be equally valuable, and so arranged as to be available on all occasions. The council have great pleasure in announcing that the papers already published are to be followed by others on the same subject, and from the pen of the same investigator, Mr. W. Jory Henwood. The papers already printed refer exclusively to Cornwall, but in those which will now be laid before the society, Mr. Henwood has undertaken to examine such portions of Cornwall as had not been previously described, and all the mineral deposits which he has examined in other parts of the world. Such papers, from so accurate an observer, the council feel will be invaluable, as enabling all subsequent observers to compare the mineral products of different parts of the world, and the conditions under which they are found." This will, no doubt, be a very valuable series of papers by Mr. Henwood. His communication, at the meeting on Friday, had reference to the silver mining district of Chanarcillo, in Chili. Mr. Henwood was formerly chief commissioner of the Gongo Soco Gold Mines, and has been very extensively employed as an inspector of mineral properties on the Continent, in North and South America, the East Indies, &c. His work in reference to Cornish mines is a most valuable one; and perhaps no other man living is capable of writing such a series of papers as he has now commenced, enabling (as the Council of the Geological Society remark) "all subsequent observers to compare the mineral products of different parts of the world, and the conditions under which they are found."

The committee of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society have held another meeting for the discussion of the two important questions which have come before them—the best mode of imparting instruction to the miner, and the introduction of improvements in the present system of reporting the duties of mine engines. Mr. Lean and Mr. Browne, the two engine reporters, attended the meeting, and stated their views, and their willingness to co-operate with the society in carrying out the improvements suggested; and it is expected that a central meeting, for making further arrangements, will shortly be held. There appears to be a growing idea that the duty of Cornish engines has been somewhat falling off of late years, and it is thought that if the duty were strictly and properly reported it would be a stimulus to engineers, &c., to exert themselves. On the other hand, there is much reason to suppose that the bad coal which is commonly used has a great deal to do with the falling off of the engine duty; and it is worthy the attention of mine managers to procure better coal, which, although of higher price, will be found cheaper in the result than the inferior coal.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

Oct. 30.—So far the monetary crisis in America appears not to have exercised any very severe influence upon the trade of this district. A feeling of confidence appears to prevail that it will pass over shortly, and that things will return to their former level. No doubt considerable delay will occur in the settlement of accounts, as the American merchants are unable at present to realise upon anything they possess, but it is generally assumed that they are solvent, and that if time be given them they will, in nearly all cases, liquidate their liabilities. One very favourable circumstance is, that the present panic in the States has not been preceded by any great increase in the imports from this country, as in former cases, so that stocks of manufactured goods are generally low there. Again, the general absence of excessive speculation here places manufacturers in a better position to sustain an interruption of trade than when transactions had been stretched to the extreme limits of capital. Another favourable circumstance is, that our trade with America, whilst steadily increasing, has been surpassed in the rapidity of its growth by the extension of our commerce to other countries, so that we are less dependent on that country for our commercial prosperity than formerly. One further favourable consideration is, that the present crisis is rather the result of stock jobbing operations than a derangement of the legitimate course of trade—a disease rather of the surface than the heart. At the same time, it cannot but be confessed that so wide spread a panic, by inflicting a serious blow upon credit, by dislocating the relations of the trading community, and suspending, or greatly paralysing, for some time productive operations, by which wealth is created, cannot but operate to injure trade for some months to come, although the extent may not be so serious as in past times. Further, although a much sounder and more legitimate trade has been pursued of late than before previous crises of similar character, it is not to be supposed that there are no men in the trade of this district whose soundness is doubtful; or that there has been such an ample margin of capital maintained in all cases to meet reverses, that a probable falling off in the demand, and a protraction of credits give no ground for alarm. There are, doubtless, some manufacturers still who are upheld by the mutual support of each other's credit, and whose liabilities, as a rule, bear so large a proportion to their means, that anything like a serious ebb of the tide of prosperity would not be unlikely to leave them stranded. Things at present are looking more promising than could have been expected. Exports to America are generally suspended, but the home demand is good, and the orders for sheets and plates are described as being numerous. Pigs are quiet, but as yet prices remain about the same, any reductions submitted to being by needy men, obliged to realise.

The new regulation at Lloyd's, requiring plates used in the construction of iron vessels to bear the maker's name, has already had the effect of causing purchasers to be more anxious to secure a good quality, and to be willing to give a better price.

The general trades of the district are somewhat duller, owing to the American panic, and the consequent stringency of the money market in this country, but as yet the effects have not been very serious.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Oct. 28.—The position of American affairs, and the high rate of discount, have operated prejudicially to the extension of the iron trade; but the intelligence of the capture of Delhi, the seat of the Indian mutiny, has caused a more cheerful tone to pervade the aspect of affairs. The demand for iron for home consumption is steady, but the continental orders have fallen off. The enquiry for pig-iron is less active, and prices have declined below what most people consider a remunerative profit. The critical position of affairs in America is causing much uneasiness to the Sheffield manufacturers, who are largely interested in commercial affairs in America. The orders which have arrived in this country have not in general been executed until the arrival of advices reporting payment for previous transactions. There is also much caution observable with regard to stocks sent out, it being the determination of the Sheffield manufacturers not to overstock the American market with goods.

The demand for coal for the winter season has fairly set in, and the trade is now brisk and active, more especially at those collieries where large contracts of gas-works are held. The rates continue firm. The demand for coke has greatly increased, and in Derbyshire a great number of new ovens have been built, and in course of erection. The demand for coke is unlimited, as it has been proved that North Derbyshire possesses a most excellent coal for coke-making.

At the Eyam Mining Company half-yearly meeting (Mr. J. Pitt in the chair), the report from Capt. Maltby gave a flattering account of the state of the works, and the future prospects of the company. The Chairman added that since the annual meeting, in April, they had raised upwards of 600 tons of ore, and paid eleven dividends of 10*s.* per share, which in the aggregate made a total of 7700*l.* divided amongst the shareholders in six months. The committee intended re-opening the Goatcliffe Sough, to reach the Great Eyam edge vein, at Magclough, about a mile and a half below Eyam. This would entail heavy expenses, and possibly occasion a suspension of dividends for a time, but they had every reason to believe that the shareholders would ultimately very greatly profit from the outlay.—The minutes of the Watergrove Mining Company general meeting, on Sept. 24, were read, and the Chairman explained that the mine was originally in 24 shares, of which the Eyam Company had bought 13, thereby giving them a preponderating interest in its working: these shares had been divided into 1152 shares, of which the Eyam Company held 658. The Watergrove Company had now placed the management of the mine in the hands of the Eyam directors, who had every confidence that it would be a successful undertaking. Mr. John Cousins asked when the directors proposed commencing the working of the Watergrove Mine? The Chairman replied, they had appointed to have a meeting at Eyam next week, and commence operations at once. With this view a call of 5*s.* per share had been made, which on the Eyam Company shares amounted to 164*l.* 10*s.*, and would be paid next month. Mr. Dungworth asked if it were intended that the 658 Watergrove shares should be divided rateably amongst the Eyam shareholders? The Chairman replied, the directors had no such idea; all calls would be paid out of the profits of the Eyam Company, and all benefits derived would go into its funds. This accession would, in all probability, greatly enhance the value of the Eyam Mining Company's property. Dr. Kidley proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee, which was seconded by Mr. Cantrill, of Wirksworth, and carried.

The Brightside Mining Company (Derbyshire) are preparing to erect an engine at the bottom of the pit to pump the water. The mine is looking well, and there has been an enquiry for shares. The North Derbyshire Company have agreed to put down a 60-horse engine at Calver Sough, to unwater the mine. It is also the opinion of the committee of management that the pumping at Calver Sough will materially relieve the water at Wren Park.

The Stoney Way Mining Company, at Matlock, are proceeding to repair the shaft, a portion of which fell in after the weight of water had been removed. There is a demand for shares, and the lowest offer for sale which has come under our knowledge is 5*l.* 5*s.* for each share of 1*l.* paid.

The Mill Town Mine, at Ashover, is doing well.

The failures in this county, and the depression in manufactures, is operating much against general trade, and we hear in the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire some deplorable accounts of the trade.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

Oct. 29.—The sudden depression we reported last week in the iron trade has increased rather than diminished in this district, and gloomy forebodings are entertained of the approaching winter. The direct and primary cause of this unfavourable state of things is the commercial panic in America. Many iron-works in Monmouthshire and Wales are almost wholly dependent on the American demand, and several have now orders enough in hand to occupy them a year, or even two. The crash of so many houses in the States has rendered such establishments fearful of executing these orders, and unless confidence be restored a very serious loss must necessarily ensue in too many quarters. It is earnestly to be hope that the American panic will be checked before further mischief is done; and the favourable Indian news received this week may possibly have a reassuring effect. The influence of our relations in the East, however, is trifling compared to those with America.

At the Nant-y-glo Works notices have been issued of a reduction of wages in November. Similar intelligence has been received in other parts with tolerable tranquility, though, as we predicted last week, the cause is greatly misunderstood by the men generally. The managers of the works—especially if they happen to be recent comers—obtain the credit of causing the reduction; and we have heard a grumble or two from Rhymney and Blaenavon of this description. There is, of course, no just ground for these injurious suspicions and complaints.

An inquest has been held at Brynmawr, on the body of a miner, named Samuel Jones, who was killed by a fall of coal while engaged in his occupation. A similar accident has occurred to a lad, aged 13, working in the Duffryn Pit, Merthyr. About 2 tons fell on him from the face of the stall. Both casualties were purely accidental. An engineer at the Aberdare Ironworks has also been killed, by a locomotive passing over his body.

We noticed in our last a stirring incident at Merthyr—the meeting concerning the proposed charter of incorporation, to which the principal ironmasters are strongly opposed. An occurrence of corresponding interest, though in a different "walk," has this week taken place at Aberdare. Mr. R. Fothergill, the Chairman of the Aberdare Local Board of Health, has been brought before the magistrates, on the charge of making an improper use of several voting papers during a recent election for members of the board. Counsel from the Oxford circuit were engaged on each side, but nothing worse was made out against the defendant than negligence—not "culpable" negligence, as the stipendiary magistrate of Merthyr (Mr. Fowler) observed. A charge of a similar nature was brought against Mr. Jenkin Rees, mineral agent, but it was withdrawn on account of the absence of a witness.

In the case of Smith *v.* Price, a dispute between a colliery surveyor and proprietor respecting various sums of money, the award has been given by the Newport County Court judge on the side of defendant. We presented an outline of the case when it was brought before the Court a few weeks ago.

There is no other news of interest to chronicle this week.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

Oct. 28.—Raising the rate of discount here has not been without effect upon the metal market, but it is in respect to a certain class of goods that it is felt, and that only in a slight degree. For instance, refinery pigs are scarcely asked for at all, and the future offers poor prospects of improvement. On the other hand, wrought-iron is in brisk demand; forge iron, at from 370 to 390 frs.; and rolls, at from 330 to 340 frs. In other metals there is no change to report.

A further modification of Du Tremblay's Combined Steam and Ether Engine has been brought before the public, by M. Tissot. Under the influence of heat ether becomes changed in character; it acidifies, and acquires increased density; it has the disadvantage of dissolving fatty bodies used in the lubrication of machines, and of rendering joints defective, whereby considerable loss of motive power ensues. The new ether machine employs only one sort of vapour, and consequently has only one cylinder, and only one boiler, heated from the exterior. The vapourisable liquid is composed of ether; to every 100 quarts of which are added about two quarts of essential oil; oil of turpentine is not used, as it causes the piston to stick. Every time ether is sent into the boiler by the feed pump, it is made to traverse a thin layer of olive, or neat's foot oil, which rests on a layer of water, in the midst of which the escape pipe opens. The result of this is that the ether takes with it a certain quantity of oil, and as care has been taken to previously dissolve a little soda into the water (about a gramme to a quart), the oil associated with the ether is in a soapy state. The liquid thus formed does not deteriorate the sides of the cylinders, pistons, and other frictional surfaces, and leaves the cast and wrought iron with which they come in contact in a state of purity; it does not destroy the packings of joints, whether formed of a compound of albumen and lime, or of hemp soaked in a mixture of two-thirds of olive oil and one-third powdered talc, as after six months' regular work it is found that the volume of ether thrown into the boiler has not perceptibly diminished. The compound of ether and soapy matter expands in a manner much more advantageous than the vapour of ether alone, or of steam alone, as the following experiment proves: About half a pint of water, and an equal volume of ether, modified in the manner above described, are evaporated successively in a glass retort, heated in the same manner; 83 minutes are necessary for the complete evaporation of the water, while only 6 minutes is required for the ether, the proportion of their densities being 4·082. It is found that a volume of ether vapour equal to that of steam, and of the same density or pressure, requires for its evaporation about 24½ minutes, or 28 minutes less than if it had been pure water. The result is that, if we compare an ether machine to a steam-engine that burns, as usual, 4 kilogrammes of coal per hour per horse power, the ether machine will be found to only consume 1·18 kilos. The experiment with this etherised compound was made at first on a small scale, upon a 2-horse engine; afterwards on a 10-horse power engine, at a brewery at Lyons. The piston gave 25 to 26 strokes per minute; the lever of the pressure valve, 2 metres long, was weighted at its extremity with a weight of 145 kilos. The consumption of coal from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. was 150 kilos., or 15·60 kilos. per hour, or 1·50 kilos. per horse power. Four hours after extinguishing the fire the tension of the steam came down from 67½ to 45 lbs., and on relighting the fire at that point the machine immediately commenced to work. Since this first trial the work of the brewery has been carried on with perfect regularity; the quantities of coal consumed each day have been measured with care; the average consumption has been only 1¼ kilos. per hour per horse power, and the loss of ether has been quite insignificant.

A new Smoke-consuming Furnace has been invented by Mons. Guillemet, of Nantes, and has just been applied in connection with the steam-engines of the state printing-office in Paris. The invention consists of a square cast-iron frame, mounted on rollers running on rails to admit of the whole being withdrawn for cleaning or repairs when necessary. Two horizontal cast-iron screws are supported in the same plane as the bottom of the furnace, and receive motion from the engine by means of suitable gearing. Underneath the bottom of the furnace are similar and parallel screws, which receive motion and revolve at the same rate of speed from the first-named screws. These carry the ends of the furnace bars, so that when in movement the latter travel gradually and equably from the front to the back of the furnace. Arrived there, cams at the extremities of the top screws force each bar to drop down in succession on to the lower screws, which, turning in a contrary direction, bring the bars into the front of the furnace. Here similar cams lift the bars, and place them successively on the top screws. Fuel is fed in from a hopper in front of the furnace, and on being carried into the interior ignites, and the products of combustion pass over the incandescent mass of previous charges, and are consumed. Air is admitted before the bridge to supply oxygen for the combustible gases before escaping into the flues, in order that no portion of fuel may be lost. During the working of the apparatus, no smoke is perceived issuing from the furnace, and the only point requiring attention is to prevent large coals entering the furnace. The motive power necessary to work the apparatus is very small; in the case alluded to not more than the tenth of a man's power.

Cornwall.—In the first article in the current number of the *Quarterly Review*, the writer ably comments upon several of the works which have been published during the last 15 years, by various authors, illustrative of the manners and customs of the county. We are willing to give all due meed to the acumen and observation which he displays, yet we must dissent from the view which he appears to take, not of mining enterprise, but those connected with it. The feeling to which we have taken such special objection will be found expressed in a quotation in another column; but, previous to alluding to this, we will take a cursory glance of other portions of the article, which are deserving of commendation. The manners of the old Cornish gentry, the Carews, the Killigrews, the Grenvilles, the Trelawnys, and the Trevelyans, are ably delineated, and some amusing and instructive anecdotes related of them. The magnificent wild scenery, interspersed with the smiling dales, will be recognised by all who have visited that interesting county. The inherent love of order in the people, their habits of self reliance, as well as that combination which has enabled them in mining enterprise to effect so much is dilated upon, and due merit accorded to it. We are told the wages of tributers in 1857 averaged 38*s.* 3*d.* per month, while those of the tutwork men during the same period were 53*s.* 8*d.* As there are still some two months of the present year to expire, and these statistics must have been some time prepared, we are at a loss to know how this calculation has been arrived at. The author of the same *brochure* observes, "The superiority of the Cornish miner to the agricultural labourer may be at once inferred. The latter is confined by habit to a set task; he is never thrown on his own resources in the progress of his occupation, and he goes through life as a mere human machine, performing exactly the same thing from youth to age, neither increasing or diminishing his scanty stock of ideas. But the miner is the reverse of all this; he is engaged mostly in work requiring the exercise of the mind; he is constantly taking a new pitch in a new situation, where his judgment is called into action; his wages are not the stinted recompense of half emancipated serfship, but they arise from contract, and depend upon some degree of skill and knowledge; in fact, the chances of the lode keep alive a kind of excitement, and foster a hope of good fortune, which never altogether deserts the miner; if at all imaginative, he dreams in the underground darkness of becoming suddenly rich; he is a kind of subterranean stock jobber, and doubtless the excitement such gentlemen feel on the Stock Exchange, in making a price of Consols or North Westerns, is paralleled near the Land's End, in the heart of the humble tributer or tutworker." That there is much truth here we will not dispute. This feeling engenders a healthy spirit of self-reliance—adventure combined with an exercise of judgment; but we must differ from the reviewer when he states that the opening of an undertaking by what they term "a hearty set of adventurers," fresh from the metropolis, is a great opportunity for local jubilation. The author, we should imagine, must have had bitter experience when he thus expresses himself, and only have met with those black sheep, of which, unfortunately, there are a few, who throw so much undeserved disrepute upon mining. There are numbers of respectable agents and intelligent practical men in the county, of great integrity, who would not wilfully deceive any shareholders, but advise them in any undertaking to the best of their knowledge and ability. Within the last few years, we are compelled to admit (and here we use a Cornish phrase), some schemers have arisen, who, abandoning their handicrafts, with a little pseudo scientific knowledge, and great assurance, thrust themselves on occa-

sions before the public, to the manifest injury of the real miner, and the detriment of his occupation. We again repeat, it is persons of this class who have no wish to forward the mineral enterprise of the county, but by assumption practise on the gullibility of strangers, to fill their own pockets and earn a precarious existence, and thus bring discredit on the profession in which they are merely interlopers. This evil nothing but education will remedy. A new generation is arising, who will possess both scientific and practical knowledge: the public can then advise on all occasions with men who have character to lose, and the few incubi who now disgrace mining will sink into that obscurity which their misdeeds deserve. Let the public act with caution, and they will find that Cornwall offers a wide field, not only for speculative enterprise, but legitimate investment.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.

The lecture on Monday, by Dr. Percy, treated of the "Composition of Crucibles." Crucibles were earthern vessels which would bear a high degree of heat without cracking or melting. They were used in furnaces, and likewise in laboratories, for the purpose of assays. All crucibles were not made of clay, as there were others of graphite, &c. Their name is said to be derived from their formerly, in superstitious times, being marked with a cross. They should be so constructed that they could bear a high temperature without fusing or softening, so tough that they would be enabled to be lifted by the tongs without being broken, to be able to resist the sudden change of temperature from being quite cold to a white heat, to resist corrosion or permeation from any substance, as well as corrosion from fuel. The property of resisting corrosion does not necessarily always follow in conjunction with infusibility. A way to try a crucible was to heat it, and then place it in another one, covered, and on cooling them to examine it, more particularly at the edges. The object of placing them one in the other was to prevent the corrosive action of the fuel, which sometimes was very annoying. A mixture of oxide of lead and dioxide of copper was a great test for a crucible, for if it stood that, then it would bear anything. They must distinguish between permeation, which was due to corrosion, and infiltration, which arose from porosity. The clays are all hydrated silicates of alumina, and when the clay is dehidrated by heat it contracts greatly, and when further heated it will be more in proportion. Crucibles were made of clay and some other substances. In general old crucibles, ground up, are employed. The size of the particles and the quantity must depend upon circumstances. Two-thirds of burnt clay to about one-third of unburnt has been found useful. This was called by the French *ciment*. Sometimes as a substitute for this powder quartz, graphite, or coke dust were used. Crucibles made of a refractory sort of clay may soften to a greater or less degree. Quartz will, after some period, gradually combine with clay, and form a homogeneous mass: this is always the case when it is in small quantities. There should always be enough unburnt clay to give plasticity. A piece of granite, if thrown into a furnace, will be found to be infusible; if, however, it be powdered it will easily run down to glass.

In the making of crucibles there are many who affect a great mystery, and imagine that they possess some wonderful secret, which other makers are not aware of. The larger sort of crucibles, especially those used for the making of cast-steel, cannot be too carefully made. Some of the clays in the coal measures contained iron pyrites, and this was very troublesome to get rid of, and highly detrimental to the clay. In some cases, by dressing, they were able to cleanse it. The presence of potash and soda would tend to increase the softening. In some instances, however, this was beneficial. As he had stated previously, chemists did not acknowledge the presence of this, as it was the most difficult of the analyses. Crucibles in Birmingham were used either burnt or unburnt. They were employed for the making of brass and German silver, heated gradually previous to their being used. Those for the making of brass generally would contain 40 lbs. Before using they were placed with the mouth downwards, covered with coke, and then heated gradually. He had tried several experiments of heating with the mouth upwards, but had always been obliged to revert to the old method. The crucibles generally used in Birmingham were made of Stourbridge clay. The principal maker, and there were several in that town, was Mr. King, of Lichfield-street.

Dr. Percy then described the mode in which crucibles were manufactured. The drying is in every case gradually effected. The Cornish crucibles were very useful in laboratories, and are extensively used in Cornwall for making copper assays. Dr. Pryce, in his "Mineralogia Cornubiensis," published in 1778, states they were manufactured about ten years previously, and that the inventor had a premium accorded to him from the Society of Arts. They were about 3½ in. high by 3 in. in diameter. They had some in use in the laboratory, which were made by Messrs. Michell, Truro, and Mr. Juleff, Redruth: both were equally good, though the preference might be in favour of the latter. An analysis had given—Silica, 72·39; alumina, 25·32; sesquioxide of iron, 1·07; lime, 0·38; magnesia, a trace; potass, 1·14. They were said to be made of matter from the best Cornish clay.

He had written to Mr. Juleff, to ask him the composition of these crucibles, but had not been favoured with an answer, which he supposed must be understood as a denial, and that Mr. Juleff imagined he was in possession of a great secret. A correct analysis of china-clay from Blue Barrow had been made, and this was—Silica, 45·52; alumina, 40·78; lime, 2·17; potash, 1·9; water and organic matter, 9·6. They must not, however, confound china-clay with china-stone. Some good crucibles were made in London by Messrs. Ruel, of Holborn. They stand well, requiring, however, great caution in getting them up. They are very refractory, and assist permeation. The Hessian crucible was of a triangular shape, very convenient for pouring out, and are sold in nests of six. They were formerly very famous, but those he had seen for the last twenty years did not, however, sustain their ancient reputation. The French and Belgian crucibles were then described, and specimens shown, the clay from which many of these were made was obtained from Ardennes. At the Great Exhibition, the maker stated they had been in use for ten years, although Berthier had described them in 1834, which was more than ten years prior to 1851. Those used for gold and silver were marked A D., while those employed for iron and steel had the number 28 on them.

On Wednesday, Dr. Percy continued his lecture on "Crucibles." The composition of those from Hesse was—Silica, 70·9; alumina, 24·8; oxide of iron, 3·8. From Beaufoy—silica, 64·6; alumina, 34·4; oxide of iron, 1. Some very good crucibles were likewise manufactured in the neighbourhood of Leige. Black lead or graphite crucibles were quite infusible, and difficult of combustion; graphite in nature, they were aware, besides carbon, consisted of other foreign matters, such as silica, alumina, and oxide of iron. The crucibles were manufactured of black lead, with a sufficient degree of fine clay to render them plastic; they resist great alternations of temperature without cracking, and the highest temperature without fusing; they have this advantage—they could be used more than once, provided they are not too much corroded. Sometimes, an oxidation of the graphite takes place; to obviate this, they are dipped externally in a creamy solution of clay and water. About 20 years since, he had occasion, for a peculiar purpose, where a very high temperature was required, to use pots of this description. Many of them were very good, while others were quite the contrary. Those made by Mr. Ruel, of Holborn, had been, at the time of the Great Exhibition, 1851, reported upon by Mr. Henry, who had expressed the highest opinion of them. Some from Passau, of the manufacture of Messrs. Lorenz Kappeler and Sons, were likewise there; one of these was 2 ft. in height, and 20 in. diameter; these were of a very superior make. It was well to know these things, and where good materials could be obtained, this being of great importance to all those concerned in metallurgical operations. An analysis, by Berthier, of graphite had given—Silica, 41·2; alumina, 14·7; magnesia, 1; oxide of iron, 8·2; barytes, a trace; carbon, 33·9. They were used for the melting of gold and silver, and the assaying of tin ore in Cornwall. Sometimes it is requisite that they should be coated internally; this was called brasquing, from the French word *brasque*; this was necessary in the reduction of the oxides, which corrode considerably below the temperature than that at which they are reduced; and in a preparation of silicates *brasque* may be useful, but this is solely to protect the crucibles. A variety of carbonaceous matters may be employed for this purpose. In large crucibles, it was generally worked in with the hand. In the smaller, the crucible was generally filled with the *brasque*, and a hole scooped out in the middle; this required a careful manipulation, and could only be attained by practice; an example of this was shown. Lamp black had been formerly used, but this was so impure that they were obliged to abandon it. Treacle, sugar, and gum, had been employed in making up *brasque*, and tar had likewise been found useful. It was necessary sometimes to have a cover to crucibles, for which a piece of old crucible or fire-brick on some occasions would do. It was no great importance if fuel fell into the crucible, as it could easily be raked out; but if it contained pyriteous matter then it was highly detrimental; when access of air is to be kept out, the covers are then close fitting, and well luted. Next, about placing the crucible; it always required to be placed so that the bottom should be some few inches from the bars, as well that the crucible should be well in the fire; a stand was occasionally used, or a piece of fire-brick. There were likewise magnesia crucibles, as well as those of porcelain; these, however, were foreign to the present subject, and he should not here further allude to them. The small crucible he had shown them was most useful for the assaying of iron; Mr. Eckmann, of Gottenburg, had introduced them to his notice, some considerable period since, and an account of their use had been published in the Swedish ironmasters' journal, *Jarn Verks Contoir Annaler*. A description of the mould was given, and the mode of manufacture illustrated; a small blast furnace, about the size of an ordinary hat, was likewise exhibited, and Dr. Percy stated this was a most useful appendage, not cumbersome, and would be found of great service in those countries where metallurgists were not able to obtain those appliances they might require.

Fire-bricks are used in those parts of furnaces where the common ones would be of no avail, the high temperature being sufficient to destroy them; they are made of several shapes and sizes, and are of various denominations; they are hand-made, carefully dried, and kiln-burnt; they have the properties of resisting intense heat long and interruptedly, resisting intense heat with sudden cooling, resisting corrosion, and supporting pressure without crumbling. There is often a discrepancy in the quality of bricks made from the same clay; those of Stourbridge have a great name, but there are several other places in the United Kingdom, as at Tamworth and the North of England, where good bricks are turned out. At Neath, a siliceous brick, called stone brick, is made, which contains a large quantity of siliceous particles, of a considerable size; a specimen of this brick, the Dynas, was then shown; they are made by machines, and have the property of expansion by heat, more so than those from Stourbridge, and in the copper works are applied to the arches of the furnaces. Mr. Napier gives this analysis of them:—Silica, 95·53; alumina, 2·67; protoxide of iron, 0·44; lime, 0·82; he states that quartz mixed with clay, sufficient to mould these, will answer the purpose, and that bricks thus manufactured have been employed successfully in Chili. The clay from Flintshire gave by analysis—Silica, 88·1; alumina, 4·5; lime, 1·2; oxide of iron, 6·1. Another, from the same locality, was—Silica, 84; alumina, 14·1; lime, 7; oxide of iron, 5. From Pembroke, by Mr. Cameron—Silica, 88·43; alumina, 6·9, lime, 3·4; magnesia, a trace; oxide of iron, 1·5; water, 1. From Creusot, by Berthier—Silica, 68; alumina, 28; oxide of iron, 2. From Provence—Silica, 77·6; alumina, 19; oxide of iron, 2·83.

The bottoms of the furnaces at the smelting works in Swansea were composed of a siliceous sand, and the hearths of the iron furnaces in Staffordshire of blocks of sandstone; a specimen was shown of the sandstone previous to and after it had been subjected to heat. The following analysis was then given of sand used:—Silica, 8 6; lime, 5·7; magnesia, 0·8; alumina, 1·6; sesqeuoxide of iron, 1·2; carbonic acid and water, 4·3. At Charlottenburg, the sand for casting was composed of silica, 92·083; alumina, 5·415; oxide of iron, 2·498. He could give them an analysis of several other sands, but they were all much alike in their composition, and he should, therefore, content himself with only one, that from Manchester, which would show the similarity he had pointed out; this consisted of silica, 93·93; alumina, 5·85; oxide of iron, 1·249. Sand for casting was very valuable, and at the Birmingham Cemetry the sand had been stated to be of the value of 30,000*l.*, so that the ground there could be available in two different ways. When they arrived at the reduction of metals, he should have further occasion to speak of their action on the various materials which they come in contact with.

BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL.

The lecture on Monday, the first of the session, was given by Mr. Thomas Austin, C.E., on "Surveying and Drawing Instruments." The chain for measuring lengths usually consisted of 100 divisions, termed links; and in order to facilitate the reading, pieces of brass were placed at every ten links, distinguished from each other by the number of points. The best description was called Gunter's chain, and each link measured 7·92 ins., consequently the chain was 22 yards long; and 10 square chains, or 100,000 links, was a statute acre. In town surveying, a chain similarly constructed, of 50 or 100 links each, 1 foot in length, was advantageously used. Other chains, as the Irish, —bearing a proportion to the statute chain of 11 to 24—and the Scotch chains were employed, but these only differed from the above described in the length of the link. Much importance was at one time attached to the introduction of several wires into the warp of the wire tape, but as these wires were necessarily converted by the woof into helices in the process of manufacture, this tape was more liable to stretch than the ordinary tape. The double linen tape, with ribbed warp, was the least objectionable of any of the tapes, and was very useful in taking offsets, or amongst buildings or other intricate work. The American rule was an implement usually made in yard or two yard lengths, in pieces or horn or whalebone, four or six inches long, about half an inch wide, and one-sixteenth of an inch thick, and made to adhere together by the application of thin glue; they were then reduced to their proper form, and the inches marked off upon one of their surfaces; at these marks a hole was drilled, through the entire number, and a silver wire drawn through the holes. These, when completed, were remarkably correct. Offset rods and staves; station staves and surveying arrows, and angular instruments used in field work, were next described. Of the angular instruments, the cross staff was the most simple; by it an angle of 90° could be taken with tolerable accuracy. The plane-table was an instrument by which a plan to a scale could be made on the ground, and any errors could be readily discovered and remedied at once. The instrument consisted of a stand and table, with a centre pin and moveable limb; the table had a link sufficient to hold a sheet or two of paper, these were fixed in their place, the centre pin of the instrument passing through them; a thin washer of ivory was then dropped over this pin, the use of which was to prevent the brass limb of the instrument from injuring the paper: these matters being attended to, the limb was then attached. This consisted of a straight edge of brass, with two points, or sights, at either end, a line from which would pass through the centre of the instrument. Supposing the table to be fixed in the centre of the estate or field to be surveyed, a pole, or station staff, was set up at any convenient point, the limb was then directed to the staff, and a line drawn upon the paper: the length of this line having been ascertained by measurement, was marked off upon the line on the paper, according to the scale determined upon; other lines were traced off in a similar way until the survey was completed. Mr. Austin proceeded to describe the plane theodolite; the circumferenter, and its various improvements, the theodolite, quadrant, sextant; levelling instruments, and methods of using them; the enclinometer, mountain barometer, and various drawing instruments, including the construction and use of the Marquoise scales.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS.

An adjourned general meeting was held at the Castle Inn, Merthyr, on Thursday last, for the purpose of receiving the names of members, agreeing to the rules, electing officers, &c., of a new association, to be called the "South Wales Institute of Engineers."

About fifty gentlemen connected with engineering were present. Mr. Meneloes, of Dowlais, who presided on the former occasion, again took the chair.

The first business of the day was the enrolment of members, which occupied a considerable portion of time. At the conclusion of which the Chairman announced that 74 members and one graduate had been enrolled.

The Chairman said, that the next business before them was to consider the rules which had been drawn up by the committee at the former meeting.

The meeting then proceeded to discuss the several clauses.

The first clause stated the object of the institute, which is that it shall devote itself to the encouragement and advancement of engineering science and practice, being established to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas amongst its members, and to place on record the results of experience elicited in discussion.

The institute is to consist of members, associates, graduates, and honorary members. The members are to be mining or mechanical engineers, or persons connected with engineering science.

Associates are such persons as the council and institute considered qualified therefor by scientific and literary acquirements.

Graduates consist of persons engaged in study or employment to qualify themselves for the profession of engineers.

Honorary members to be such distinguished persons as the council and institute shall select. The hon. members to be limited to 15.

The direction and management of the affairs of the institute to consist of a council subject to the control of the first meeting. The council to consist of a president, six vice-presidents, twelve councillors, and a treasurer, to be chosen from members only. A secretary to be under the control of the council, and who shall receive such salary as the institute shall fix.

There are to be five meetings of the institute in each year. Three ordinary and a general meeting to be held in Merthyr, and a special meeting convened by the council, at such place and time as they shall appoint, due notice being given by the secretary.

Each member, associate, graduate, and hon. member will have power to admit one stranger to each meeting of the institute, who shall sign his name in a book kept for that purpose, but who shall not take any part in the proceedings, unless requested so to do by the Chairman.

After agreeing to the various rules, the members proceeded to the election of officers, when Mr. Williams, of Dowlais, the first proposer and originator of the institute, was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year.

The six vice-chairmen and twelve councilmen were then ballotted for.

The vice-presidents elected were—Mr. E. Rogers, Abercarn; Mr. Adams, Ebbw Vale; Mr. Martin, Dowlais; Mr. T. Evans, Dowlais; and Mr. Clarke, Aberdare.

The council: Mr. Truran, Dowlais; Mr. R. H. Rhys, Aberdare; Mr. D. Williams and Mr. Bedlington, Rhymney; Mr. Edward Williams, Dowlais; Mr. S. B. Rogers, Nant-y-glo; Mr. Huxham, Pontypridd; Mr. Richards, Ebbw Vale; Mr. Pearce, Cyfarthfa; Mr. D. Roberts, Rhymney; Mr. Cox, Newport; Mr. J. James, Blaina.

The members then proceeded to dine together.

Our South Wales correspondent, with the preceding report, sends the following information, which, reaching us by this morning's post, was too late to appear with his usual letter, in another column:—The Blaenavon Company are how erecting 32 new cottages for workmen, and a new forge is also about to be built in a convenient place for business, close to the railway. A man has been killed in one of the pits here this week by a fall of coal. A frightful explosion took place at Sirhowy on Monday, resulting in the deaths of two men. The accident occurred in the Tunnel Pit, and injured several individuals, besides those killed. At Tredegar, seven-weeks pay is to be adopted, in consequence of the fall in wages.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have recently awarded the following Premiums, for Papers which were read during past Session:

Telford Medal, to Daniel Kinnear Clark, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Improvement of Railway Locomotive Stock."

Telford Medal, to Robert Hunt, F.R.S., for his paper "On the Application of Electro-Magnetism as a Motive Power."

Telford Medal, to George Rennie, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.S., for his paper "On the Employment of Rubble-Béton, or Concrete, in Works of Engineering and Architecture."

Telford Medal, to William Bridges Adams, for his paper "On the Varieties of Permanent Way practically used on Railways."

Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to Frederick Richard Window, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On Submarine Electric Telegraphs."

Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to George Barclay Bruce, M. Inst. C.E., for his "Description of the Method of Building Bridges upon Brick Cylinders in India."

Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to Augustus Stephen Lukin and Charles Edward Conder, for their paper "On the Disturbances of Suspension Bridges, and the mode of counteracting them."

Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to William Bell, for his paper "On the Laws of the Strength of Wrought and Cast-Iron."

Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to Francis Rouhilliac Conder, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Laying of the Permanent Way of the Bourdeaux and Bayonne Railway."

Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to Thomas Dunn, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On Chain Cable and Timber Testing Machines."

UTILISATION OF BLAST FURNACE GASES.

The idea of applying the combustible gases generated in the blast furnace during the conversion of ironstone into metal to some useful purpose instead of allowing them to go to waste, has long received the serious attention of ironmasters, but the fact that in nearly every instance the utilisation of the gas has caused a deterioration in the quality of the iron produced, or a material reduction in the make, has hitherto prevented the adoption, except to a very limited extent, of the processes proposed. Mr. C. E. Darby, of the Brymbo Ironworks, Wrexham, has patented a mode of extracting the combustible gases from the furnace, which promises entirely to overcome the difficulties complained of.

The plan is extremely simple, and does not in any way apply to the method of burning the gas after it has been drawn off. It consists in inserting a large tube in the middle of the top part of the furnace, which descends a short distance down into the materials, and is carried over the top of the side of the furnace in the form of a syphon, a continuation of which pipe is taken to the boilers or hot air stoves, where the gas is burned in the usual way. Its application requires but a small outlay, it can be easily applied to any furnace at work, which has a wide top, and a very short stoppage is required to put it in, the evils which have attended the adoption of previous plans, such as the burning of tuyeres when the cylinder was inserted in the top of the furnace, are avoided, and it is not liable to the objections which may apply to the closed top or cap, of putting a check on the free escape of the gas, thereby impeding the driving of the furnace, and deteriorating the quality of the iron made.

It has frequently been asserted by ironmasters, that although there might be a saving of coal at the blast-engine and stoves, the diminished burden, in some cases, carried in the furnace counterbalanced that saving; and that if the make of iron was decreased, much more loss than gain was occasioned by the process; but if the results obtained at the Brymbo Works can be taken as any criterion, it is apparent that the obstacles usually met with are not insuperable. At Brymbo, they have had the invention in operation for more than seven months, and its action has been highly satisfactory—not at all impeding the proper working of the furnace. They had previously tried two plans—first, a cylinder inserted in the top of the furnace, and the gas taken from the space between it and the sides of the furnace; and next, the closed top or cap, as used in South Wales, but both plans interfered more or less with the proper working of the furnace. In the use of the plan now at work they do not find these objections—the make of the furnace is not decreased, and they are able to make good foundry iron, which has not been the case in several instances where the gas has been utilised.

The estimated annual saving in fuel with two furnaces making 240 tons per week, by applying the gas to the boiler and hot air stove, is 1200*l.*; thus—consumption of fuel at engine and stoves=7 cwts. of good coal per ton of iron, worth, at 3½d. per cwt., 2s. 0½d.—say 2s. per ton on 12,480 tons, or 1248*l.* It is scarcely needful to remark that the combustion of the gases produces a more regular heat than the firing with coal, that the steam is, therefore, kept steadier in its pressure, and as the heat is not so intense in one place as it is over the ordinary fire, but is more equally diffused over the heating surface of the boilers, there is less wear and tear. We understand that two other firms, one in South Staffordshire, and the other in Cumberland, are about to adopt the invention.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL.

The controversy which has arisen with reference to the pneumatic and other processes by which it was hoped to manufacture cast-steel and malleable iron at extraordinarily low prices, and which processes have, during the past two years, attracted an immense amount of public attention, and it having been inferred that Mr. Mushet's inventions have received less notice from the scientific press than other similar propositions, we subjoin abstracts of the several specifications, with a few passing comments:—

We find that from Sept. 16 to Nov. 15, 1856, no less than six patents were applied for by Mr. Mushet, and that five of them were completely secured. He appears to intend to carry on his researches from the point where Mr. J. G. Martien left off, and is proceeding on the Bessemer plan, of patenting each idea as it occurs to his imaginative brain. He proposes to make both iron and steel, but does not appear to have quite decided as to the course of action which he shall pursue to accomplish his object, and therefore claims various processes, some of which are never likely to realise the inventor's expectation, although decidedly novel, whilst others are but slight modifications of inventions which have already been tried, and failed.

In his first patent, No. 2168, he claims the additions and admixture of a compound or mixture of carbonaceous matter and manganese, to and with iron purified and decarbonised by air being caused to pass through it whilst in a heated and fluid state, at the commencement of, or during, or at the end of such decarbonising or purifying process, for the purpose of making such iron malleable or more malleable, and solidifying the bars of it and improving its quality. With the claim we can, of course, find no fault, neither would we contend that it is improbable that he will accomplish what he proposes, since were his product in the slightest degree more malleable than the pig-iron upon which he operates, our charge would fairly be refuted, for he simply attempts to make it more malleable. Looking, however, at the articles which enter into combination to form his compound, we fear he would be little more successful than his predecessors, and are convinced that the product obtained would not be malleable iron, although we do not deny that a kind of semi-malleable semi-steel might result. He introduces his compound when powdered into the molten aerated iron, which, before it solidifies, he runs into ingots, to be hammered or rolled in the usual manner. When he desires to further improve the quality of the iron he again fluxes it with his compound, re-heats in steel-pots, and casts into ingots. Pitch, tar, resin, oxide of manganese, charcoal, variously combined, and proportioned, converted into a coke and powdered, is his compound, so that we are utterly at a loss to know how the malleable iron is produced.

His second patent, dated the same day, was, probably, from its similarity to that of J. G. Martien, dated April 4, 1856, allowed to become void by neglect to file the complete specification, but it appears to be an attempt to adapt the pulverо-pneumatic process to the manufacture of a superior description of pig-iron.

A third patent, dated also the same day, claims the use and application of combustible carbonaceous matters, together with air or blast in the decarbonising or purifying of molten cast-iron, by introducing such combustible carbonaceous matters into the furnace or vessel containing such molten cast-iron during the process of decarbonising or purifying, for the purpose of preventing, counteracting, or diminishing, the excessive waste of iron which takes place during the process, when no such addition of carbonaceous matter is made, and also for the purpose of rendering the iron when decarbonised or purified more tough and malleable. The object of this addition must be apparent to all: in the Bessemer process a great portion of the operation was carried on with iron for the fuel, and Mr. Mushet has endeavoured by supplying some other substance to be burnt, to counteract the evil, and to purify, without destroying, the metal. No proof has yet been given that he has succeeded in producing a malleable iron, and until his success be an accomplished fact, we can only regard the invention as theoretical. The carbonaceous matter employed may be coal, coke, charcoal of any kind, charred peat dust, dried wood, or any charred carbonaceous matter reduced to fine powder.

The short space of six days brings us to the date of two more patents for "improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel," the first of which is that referred to by "Sideros," in his letter of Oct. 17. In this he proposes to combine purified iron in a heated state with a triple compound containing iron, manganese, and carbon, also in a heated state, and asserts that he can obtain malleable iron or steel, and obtain the one or the other of those products by varying or regulating the quantity or proportion of such compound, which he adds to the purified iron. The triple compound which he prefers to use is pig or cast-iron made from spathose ore, such ore, and the pig or cast-iron made from it, containing a proportion of manganese, as well as the iron and carbon of which cast-iron is usually composed. The compound of iron, manganese, and carbon may, however, be produced or made in any other manner which may be found to be more economical or convenient. The invention secured by the second patent, dated Sept. 22, 1856, consists in combining purified or decarbonised iron with metallic manganese, in order to convert it into malleable iron or steel, or to improve its quality. To produce malleable iron he purifies or decarbonises the iron thoroughly, and then adds the metallic manganese to it. To produce steel, he either stops the purifying process before the iron has been deprived of its carbon, and whilst it retains a sufficient quantity, to cause it to form cast-steel, and then combines the partially decarbonised iron with the metallic manganese, or he adds to iron which has been thoroughly decarbonised, or nearly so, metallic manganese, and also cast-iron sufficient to convert it into steel.

His sixth patent in 1856 is dated Nov. 15, and the invention consists in reducing pig or cast-iron to a granular state, by stamping when just below the melting point—the cast-iron thus granulated may then be subjected to further processes or treatment in order to convert it into cast-steel and malleable iron. Now, provided the "further treatment" be the ordinary puddling process, &c., there is little doubt that by this invention he could produce an excellent quality of malleable iron, yet we cannot but think that the readiest way of obtaining a product equal to granulated pig-iron is to granulate the molten metal in water, as it runs from the blast furnace, which process is public property. On March 21 of the present year Mr. Mushet presented two more petitions for patents, neither of which were proceeded with. They, however, appear to be but slight modifications of his patent of September 22, and, therefore, require no comment. It has been asserted by an experienced continental ironmaster, that by making granulated instead of pig-iron, and then puddling and submitting the granules to the usual processes, the quality of the iron is much improved; that the cost of manipulating is not increased; fuel is economised, and no greater loss of iron is incurred. If these statements are correct it would well repay the ironmasters of England to try the system, which, we think, is entitled to more consideration than many which have excited much interest in this country; believing as we do, that, although the application of chemical knowledge to the manufacture of malleable iron cannot fail to produce beneficial results, the quality of the metal depends more upon the mechanical than the chemical processes which it undergoes from the time it leaves the mine until it is brought into the market. Without wishing in any way to discourage the iron chemists, we have no hesitation in giving this as our opinion, which we shall maintain until the contrary be actually proved. With regard to steel, there may be a larger field for chemical research, as the change which the cast-iron must undergo before it becomes cast-steel is not nearly so great; however, we believe that unless the iron be of a nature adapted for the manufacture of steel by the ordinary existing processes, the purely chemical inventions will only give a metal of a very inferior quality.

MINING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In has ever been acknowledged that the mineral wealth of the United Kingdom is the greatest support to the nation generally, and it may, therefore, be fairly presumed that the development of the mineral resources of our colonies will be productive of the most beneficial results. A survey of the mines of South Namaqualand and the adjoining mineral districts has just been completed by Mr. Andrew Wyley, Geological Surveyor to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and his report, which contains an account of nearly sixty mines and mineral localities, is of the most interesting nature. Regarding the general geology of Namaqualand there is little to be said. From the Buffels to the Orange River may be looked upon as belonging to one formation—gneiss and schist, capped by newer rocks, in a belt of country extending from the Schaap river, at Spektaakle, to the Orange river, west of Oncaap drift.

Springbokfontein was the first mine worked in this part of South Africa; trials were made as early as 1685, and again in 1779, but the success obtained does not appear to have been very great. Though the existence of large quantities of copper ore at Springbokfontein was well known for upwards of a century and a half, it attracted little attention except from travellers who passed that way, and it was only in 1852 that work was commenced, by Messrs. Phillips and King. The first 11 tons of ore were shipped on Aug. 31 in that year, and the mines have gone on steadily increasing in produce up to the present time. Of the 1759 tons shipped in 1856 by Messrs. Phillips and King, by far the greatest part was from Springbokfontein. The ores hitherto met with are chiefly red ore, from 40 to 70 per cent., black ore of 40 per cent., brown, green, and blue silicates, massive or crystallised, usually mixed up with the rocky matrix, and then averaging 12 to 25 per cent. The red ore is the most abundant, occurring in irregular veins from 1 in. to 1 ft. or more in thickness, and are usually not more than a few feet in length; the veins have no particular direction, die out, and are replaced by others. At Spektaakle, the indication is of a triangular form, the length on each side being about 180 to 200 yards. The ores are usually harder than at Springbokfontein, and exhibit a tendency to pass into purple. At no great depth brown, green, and blue silicates are very abundant—the last often containing specks of gold. Red ore (oxide of iron and copper) is also abundant. At Nababeep, the indication consisted of altered gneiss, and more or less crystalline felspar—mica rock. The principal show of copper was at the extreme western end, where veins of good red ore appear at surface. Ten or twelve tons of copper were raised in a short time. 'Ookiep consists of a small patch of decomposed gneiss, with green copper stain and red ore showing at surface in several places, particularly at the western end. A statement of Messrs. Phillip and King's shipments of ore from their mines of Springbok and Spektaakle, but including 35 tons from Nababeep and 'Ookiep, showed that up to March, 1857, no less than 5008 tons were sent to market, although Spektaakle was not worked until some time after the shipments commenced. Since this statement was made 600 tons more have been shipped, and the monthly produce has been increasing rapidly. The average price realised at Swansea is, we understand, upwards of 30*l.* per ton.

Passing over five abandoned mines, we come to Concordia, the mines at which place belong to the Namaqua Mining Company. The buildings at their mining station are not so extensive as at Springbokfontein, but are more regularly and systema-

tically laid out. The mines of Concordia were among the first commenced towards the end of 1853, after the success of Messrs Phillips and King had created quite a furor for mining speculation. They were well selected, and in the short time they have been at work have turned out a considerable quantity of ore. The total shipments from the Concordia Mines to May 8, 1857, was 1319 tons 3 cwts. The remaining 44 mines to which he refers have all been abandoned, we shall, therefore, allude to them at a future period. In a *resumé* which Mr. Wyley gives of the report, he states that in some places, such as Springbok and Spektaakle, the felspar rock has not been reached, although in the former shafts have been continued to a considerable depth below the present workings, nor is it seen to come to surface in the neighbourhood; and it is pretty evident from trials that have been made at Springbok that it is at a much greater depth, and there is every reason to believe that that mine will be able to turn out an immense quantity of ore before it is reached. In Spektaakle, where the ground is much harder, the red ores change at a small depth into purple ores, especially in the more solid rock of the western pit. Notwithstanding the loose nature of the rocky matrix of the Springbok ores, they must soon experience a change similar to that which has occurred at Spektaakle, and pass into the purple sulphuret, which he thinks is likely to occur in abundance below.

PRODUCING WROUGHT-IRON DIRECT FROM "RICH ORES."

[From S. B. Rogers's forthcoming "Treatise on Iron Metallurgy."]

There have been several patents taken out for methods of puddling rich iron ores into wrought-iron *at one operation*; amongst which stands, first and best, one by the late Mr. David Mushet, of Coleford, Gloucestershire. Now, several imitators of Mr. Mushet's invention for producing wrought-iron direct from "rich ores," and with the addition of "good grey iron," have come before the public, under the protection of the Patent Laws; but they have all failed in the object professed to be accomplished, not from want of energy in the several projectors, or want of patronage from ironmasters, but entirely from a deficient or erroneous knowledge of the chemical affinities requisite to be put in action to effectually separate from the iron, in the process in question, the earthy residuums of the ores and fuel made use of; for, although those impurities in the rich hematite ore are comparatively small in amount (which, in fact, adds to the difficulty of their separation), yet they are, in conjunction with the *ashes* of the fuel proposed to be used along with them, quite sufficient to vitiate the iron, and thereby materially prevent its reduction to the metallic state. Now, this difficulty would be completely removed by puddling, as Mr. Mushet said, "*good grey iron*," with a portion of *rich iron ore*, and the *artificial flux* and *carbonaceous matters*, as above recommended; or even with a much larger proportion of ore, provided the quantity of the new flux to be used be correctly apportioned to the quantity of earthy matters to be removed from the ores and fuel operated upon; for, until the strong *quiescent* affinities existing between the oxide of iron and the several elements of the earthy impurities of the ore be overcome by the action of strong *divellent* affinities, the reduction of the iron will be incomplete, and the *quality* of that which may happen to be revived will be of a very imperfect and uncertain nature.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—J. DAYSON, E. W. and H. SHIRT, Sheffield: Straps or driving bands for machinery.—C. C. ALDER, Newburg, New York: Improved furnace for smelting iron.—M. MARTIN, Madrid: Retarding and stopping railway carriages.—F. H. HOLMES, Blackwall: Magneto-electro machines.—F. PRIESTLY, Berners-street, Oxford-street: Electric telegraph signals.—T. RICHARDSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne, M. PRENTICE, Stowmarket: Manufacture of salts and preparations of phosphoric acid.—C. WALKER, New Lanark: Atmospheric railways.—J. WRIGHT, New George-street, Sheffield: Treating strips of steel for hardening and tempering.—L. ARBEL, Rive de Gier, France: Wheels for carriages on railways.—R. J. BADGE, Newton Heath, Manchester: Securing railway chairs to the sleepers.—E. HUMPHAYS, Deptford: Engines worked by steam or vapour.—J. EASTWOOD, Derby: Working the valves of steam hammers by direct self-acting motion.—R. A. BROOMAN, Fleet-street: Forming the joints of pipes for conveying water, gas, and other fluids.—L. LEWENBERG, New York: Railway alarms and marine alarms or fog signals.—G. H. SMITH, Strand: Governor or regulator for steam and other engines.—J. and J. H. STOREY, Manchester: Water guages for steam-boilers, and in taps for steam and other fluids.

STEEL.—We understand that Messrs. Galloway, of Manchester, have joined Mr. Bessemer, and are constructing extensive works at Sheffield, for the manufacture of steel, under the provisions of his several patents. We have seen some specimens of finished cutlery, &c., which are certainly of very excellent quality, and as the price is to be reduced at least one-half, of course a very serious interference in the trade of the country must be occasioned. Mr. Bessemer's partner, Mr. Longsdon, is at present in Sheffield, superintending the erection of the works—the first stone of which was laid on Tuesday. Mr. Bessemer has also the works of an eminent manufacturer in Glasgow placed at his disposal, for the purpose of carrying out his improvements—which, we are glad to learn, have now proved of practical value. The question of steel making has now assumed an importance that must arouse the trade to enquiry.—Mr. Bessemer being enabled to manufacture plates of any diameter, according to the length and breadth of the rolls employed, and at a reduction of cost calculated eventually at 10*l.* to 8*l.* per ton—dependent, in fact, on competition, as the best steel can be produced at the same cost as common iron. The whole of the tools used in the extensive works of Messrs. Galloway, Manchester, are manufactured from "Bessemer steel," and we believe are examples of excellence.

IMPROVED MODE OF IRON SMELTING.—We understand that, should this be brought into active operation, it is intended by Mr. Mickle to charge the coke, red hot from the retort, into the blast furnaces, and thus economise heat as well as fuel. The tub will be brought on flat sheets or tramway to the retort, from which the coke will be raked or drawn into it, and (without cooling with water) conveyed away and discharged into the furnaces. By the process, generally, the minimum of fuel, and the maximum of heat and produce, must of necessity result.

HARDENING AND TEMPERING STEEL WIRE.—Mr. S. Fox, of Deepcar, Sheffield, proposes in the tempering of steel wire to pass the untempered wire continuously, while in a state of tension, between plates heated to redness, and then through cold plates, or through a vessel containing water, oil, or other cold liquid, by which it is chilled or hardened. He afterwards passes it between other plates, heated to the degrees necessary to bring the wire down to the required temper. He also proposes to straighten wire by passing it through hot plates, and then chilling it.

BLAST FURNACES.—Mr. M. Chastagnon, Pouzin Ardéche, France, proposes that tuyeres should be composed of two cast-iron concentric cones, connected at their smaller ends by a piece cast with them, so as to form one piece; a moveable plate is fixed by means of bolts on the larger ends, and in which are placed two holes or openings for the induction and eduction of the water. The distance between the two cones must be sufficient to allow the circulation of a body of water to cool the heated partitions of the cast-iron tuyere. The inside diameters of the inner cone must be large enough for the passage of the blast to the furnace. Every month or so the said moveable plate is removed, for the purpose of taking away the tartar which is formed on the cones, preventing the action of the water, and causing the rapid destruction of the ordinary tuyeres.

PROTECTING THE MOUTHS OF MINE SHAFTS.—Mr. W. Reid, Shettleston Lanarkshire, has specified an invention to guard the mouths of pits and mine shafts during their actual working, so as to prevent accidents from workpeople or attendants falling down such openings. As applied to an ordinary coal pit mouth, his apparatus consists of an open rectangular timber frame, large enough to embrace the opening at the head of the shaft: this frame has its two ends hinged on so that it can be easily opened out for adjustment in its place, without interfering with the winding rope or cage. When the cage is down the shaft this guard frame stands upon the pit mouth, so that nothing can fall down the shaft; but when the cage is wound upwards, projections upon the cage come in contact with the feet of the frame, and lift it up clear of the pit's month. This action carries the guard frame clear away from the pit's mouth, so as to allow of full access thereto, whilst at this time the cage itself forms the guard, and prevents anything from falling down the shaft. In this way a most effective guard is kept over the pit's mouth at all times of the actual working of the pit, whilst at the same time this protective apparatus does not in any way impede the operations of the miners or attendants. The same apparatus, suitably modified, is applicable in a variety of situations where dangerous openings are to be guarded, as, for example, to all shafts or excavations, and to the mouths of elevators for feeding blast furnaces.

MOTIVE-POWER.—Mr. A. Seyferth, Langens-alza, Prussia, proposes to employ the vapour of sulphuret of carbon as a motive agent, sulphuret of carbon boiling at a comparatively low temperature being of great specific gravity, and from other reasons is well adapted for motive purposes. The invention is not confined to any particular description of engine or machinery for obtaining the vapours of sulphuret of carbon, or for applying the same for motive purposes, but it is preferred to obtain the vapours in a generator, the whole surface of which should be covered with water.

IRON SHIPBUILDING.—In our last Journal we stated that the model, vessel of Mr. John Clare, jun., had been inspected by the Lord President of the Council, Earl Granville. In the course of the week Mr. Clare has had an interview with Lord Stanley of Alderley, the President of the Board of Trade, and there had an opportunity of expounding his views and opinions on this important national object. We by no means wish to infer that the ideas propounded by Mr. Clare are final, they may require some modification, and the vessels he proposes to build may not answer all the requirements of the carrying trade: his desideratum at present appears to be speed and safety. There is no question but that there is great room for improvement; the regulations of the Board of Trade and Lloyds' are anything but efficient, and some of the plates of iron we have seen stripped from ships have been a disgrace to the manufacturer. In order to retain our maritime supremacy, it is necessary that we should have ships constructed of the best material, and built on sound principles. The losses of life and property that are daily occurring, it is well known, are owing to the false construction of our iron ships. No regulations can remedy this evil; the only remedy is in a complete amelioration of the system. As we have previously stated, the subject is one of national importance; Mr. Clare, single-handed, has fought the battle, brought the question to be viewed in all its practical bearings: he is no theorist, but a hard worker, and offers practically to prove what he has averred. In common justice, seeing that his plans are based upon sound mechanical principles, he ought to have a fair trial. Government may not, in the first place, take an active interest in the subject: in them we have no faith, but ironmasters, merchants, and all are interested in seeing this question tested. In order that this should be practically proved, it is necessary that funds should be provided, it is not to be expected that any single individual can or would do this. Mr. John Clare has devoted many years of unceasing study and continuous assiduity to the point, and he now brings the results of his labour before the public in a practical form. A vessel on his plan, he states, ensures speed and safety: we have some data to go from according to his statements. The cost of testing his views would be of little account to the nation; if the vessel proved a failure the materials would sell for half the cost. The subject of finance we will not further enter into. The question is simply this—Here is a man who has devoted years of labour and study to improve the most important trade of our marine; his views are now propounded, they appear straightforward, based upon correct principles, and sound mechanical ideas. Under such circumstances, why should not a fair trial be granted?

GUN COTTON IN AUSTRIA.—Some interesting experiments have been made at Krems with gun-cotton. It was found that the power of gun-cotton in comparison with that of the powder commonly used for blasting was as three to one. In mining operations the difference was not so remarkable; but a couple of pounds of gun-cotton applied petard-fashioned produced as great an effect as three times as much powder. It must be observed that the way in which the gun-cotton used by the Austrian artillery is prepared is kept profoundly secret.

THE COAL MINES INSPECTION ACT.—On Friday, at Fenton, two charges under the Coal Mines Inspection Act were brought against George Bedney and Thos. Clowlow, of the Cinderhill Colliery. The charges were a contravention of the 35th special rule, which prohibits any collier from descending the pit without permission of the charter-master. Each defendant 5*s.*, and costs 13*s.*, or in default 14 days.

SCOTCH IRON TRADE.—We understand the Monkland Iron Company intend disposing of their rolling mills and forges at Gartness and Moffat. This is partly induced by the state of the malleable iron trade, but it will also enable the managers to concentrate their business at Calderbank and Chapelhall, where they have extensive works.

THE WILTSHIRE IRONSTONE.—Upon several occasions during the past two years particulars have been published in the *Mining Journal* with reference to the extremely valuable deposits of iron ore found at Seend, in Wiltshire, and we are glad to be enabled to announce the formation of a smelting company, under highly favourable auspices, for converting those deposits into a marketable commodity. In another column will be found the advertisement of the Great Western Iron Ore, Smelting, and Coal Company (limited), the objects of which are the sale and smelting of the Seend iron ore, and of a very valuable ironstone at Ruabon; also, the working in connection therewith of an extensive coal, limestone, and clay-field at the latter place. With regard to the deposit at Seend, there is every reason to believe that from the time of the Romans until within the last few months it has laid, if not unnoticed, at least untouched; since it was only about the middle of last year that the attention of an ironmaster was called to this property, when he purchased the right to work ¼ acre of the land, from which he obtained nearly 20,000 tons of ore, and sold it at a large profit. To ascertain by every reasonable means the true nature and outline of the ore, a fair average sample was analysed by Mr. C. Mitchell, of Dunning's-alley, Bishopsgate, and found by him to contain upwards of 50 per cent. of peroxide of iron, and Mr. Davies, of Dowlais, after a careful examination of the property, reported very favourably upon it. These results having been obtained, the next question was the supply of fuel: as contracts for a term of years at a fixed price per ton could not be advantageously arranged, it was deemed expedient to purchase a mineral property, and at last attention was directed by Mr. Harris, one of the projectors, to the Ruabon district, in which are situate the Trevor and Dolydd estates; leases of both of these were secured, and from them a large quantity of coal and ironstone is now being raised, and is saleable at remunerative prices. The projectors are highly sanguine of success, and from the care which they have taken to ascertain that all the items upon which their calculations are based are correct, they would appear to be fully justified in their anticipations.

WEST HARTLEPOOL AND GUISBOROUGH.—In the ensuing session of Parliament application will be made for power to construct a new line of railway from West Hartlepool to Guisborough, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, to facilitate the communication between West Hartlepool and the Cleveland iron field. It is also proposed to establish a number of blast furnaces at West Hartlepool.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Traffic Returns of the Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Oct. 24, amounted to 478,283*l.*, and for the corresponding week of 1856 to 464,450*l.*, showing an increase of 13,833*l.* The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 197,399*l.*; and for the corresponding week of last year to 200,694*l.*, showing an decrease of 3295*l.*

The decrease on the London and Blackwall amounted to 84*l.*; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 1263*l.*; on the London and South-Western to 1640*l.*; and on the South-Eastern to 2390*l.*: total, 5383*l.* But from this must be deducted 1205*l.* the increase on the Eastern Counties; 505*l.* on the Great Northern; 128*l.* on the Great Western; and 250*l.* on the London and North-Western; together, 2088*l.*: leaving the decrease as above, 3295*l.*

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 280,884*l.*, and for the corresponding period of 1856 to 265,756*l.*; showing an increase of 17,123*l.* in the receipts of those lines, from which must be deducted the decrease on the metropolitan lines, leaving the total increase 13,833*l.* compared with the corresponding week of 1856.

THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, JERMYN STREET, WILL BE RE-OPENED, after the repairs, on MONDAY, the 2d of November. A Descriptive Guide to the Museum, which is open from Ten to Four o'clock every day but Friday, is published, and may be obtained in the Hall, price 6d.
MINING.—Mr. WARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A., will COMMENCE a COURSE of SIXTY LECTURES on MINING, at the Government School of Mines, on Monday, the 2d November, at Three o'clock. Fee to the Course, £2.
TRENHAM REEKS, Curator and Registrar. 59

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO MINING, METALLURGY, AND THE DISCRIMINATION OF MINERALS.
Mr. R. V. TUSON, F.C.S., F.S.A. (late Demonstrator of Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital), will COMMENCE a COURSE of TWENTY LECTURES on the above subject at CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, the FIRST WEEK in DECEMBER. Fee, £2 2*s.*—For full particulars, apply to Mr. TUSON, at his Laboratory, 1, Oxford-court, Cannon-street, E.C. 59

ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—FURNACE KEEPERS and FILLERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, to proceed to the company's works in Nova Scotia, British North America; to be engaged for a term of years.—Application in writing, stating former employment, testimonials as to capability and character, and rate of wages, to be addressed to the secretary, on or before the 10th November. The company will pay all expenses out to the works.
47, Old Broad-street, London, Oct. 27, 1857. 60

A BIRMINGHAM GENTLEMAN, connected with the metal trade, and well known in the town and district, is OPEN to ACCEPT AGENCIES for TIN, TIN-PLATES, and SPELTER. Houses wishing to extend their business, or establish a connection in Birmingham, will find this an eligible opportunity.—Address, "D. M.," Evans's Library, Colmore-row, Birmingham. 61

WANTED, a PARTNER, to JOIN extensive COLLIERIES in LANCASHIRE. The present company are desirous of having another partner, who understands mining and surveying. The collieries are capable of great extension, and any gentleman with from £6000 to £8000 will find this an opportunity such as seldom offers.—Address, "R.," 4, Grafton-street East, London, W.C. 62

WANTED, a SITUATION as ENGINEER, either to superintend mill, forge, blast, colliery, or pumping engines. Being well acquainted with the construction of engines and machinery, would superintend a fitting department, or see to the building of blast furnaces and hot-air ovens, and any description of mill and forge work. Would not object to go abroad.—Apply, "Delta," Post-office, West Bromwich. 63

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN from Cornwall, having procured the LEASE of a FIRST-RATE MINING SETT, adjoining to, and surrounded by, the richest mines in the county, is desirous of MEETING with an INFLUENTIAL PARTY, who can assist him in procuring a company to work the same. The party joining can have the London management of the property, the present proprietor reserving to himself the agency at the mine.—Apply, by letter only, to "A. B.," 29, St. Mary-at-Hill, City, London. 64

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in a large Midland town, the BUSINESS of an ENGINEER and IRONFOUNDER, in full and profitable work, and with a rapidly increasing connection; the proprietor wishing to relinquish it solely on account of his health.—Particulars can be ascertained on personal application of principals, or their solicitors, to Mr. WALTER MAY, 3, Great George-street, Westminster; or to Messrs. COLMORE and BEALE, solicitors, Birmingham. 65

SLATE QUARRY.—An excellent SLATE QUARRY, of the best quality of slate, in Carnarvonshire, North Wales, in a very convenient spot, is TO BE DISPOSED OF.—Samples may be sent.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. PRICE WATKINS, Post-office, Bethesda, near Bangor, Carnarvonshire, N. W. 66

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the LEASE of a COPPER MINE, situate in the richest mineral district in Cornwall, being west of, and on the same lodes as, the celebrated Dolcoath Copper Mine, which has returned upwards of £5,000,000 worth of ore.—For further particulars, apply to "W. S.," 34, Lime-st., City, London. 67

EAST PROVIDENCE MINES.—WANTED, for the above, a good PUMPING ENGINE, of about 30 in. cylinder.—Apply to JAMES HOLLOW, Mining Offices, Lelant, Hayle. 68

MINING ENGINES FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—
A CONDENSING WINDING ENGINE, 37½ in. cylinder, 6 ft. stroke, 49-horse power.
HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 10 in. cylinder, 18 in. stroke, 6½-horse power, with boiler, 10 ft. long, 4 ft. diameter.
HIGH-PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE, 33½ in. cylinder, 6 ft. stroke, 70-horse power, with framing.
CONDENSING WINDING ENGINE, 37½ in. cylinder, 6 ft. stroke, 49-horse power.
HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 8 in. cylinder, 3 ft. stroke, 4-horse power.
Also, a STAITH and DROPS at Wallsend.
For particulars, apply to Mr. JAMESON, at Bigge's Main, near to Wallsend; or Mr. BROUGH, auctioneer, Blackett-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. There is a direct communication with the North-Eastern Railway. 69

FOR SALE, a quantity of FLAT-BOTTOMED CONTRACTORS' RAILS, 42 lbs. to the yard.—Apply to JOHN H. AUSTIN and Co., Nos. 1 and 2, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C. 70

BOILERS AND PANS.—ON SALE, ONE 40 and TWO 45-horse BOILERS, with two flues through; ONE 11-horse ditto, with one flue through; ONE 12 and ONE 27-horse ditto, with egg ends; all in good working condition, and nearly equal to new. Also, THREE WROUGHT-IRON PANS, each 8 ft. diameter, by 8 ft. deep, suitable for kiers. NEW BOILERS MADE TO ORDER in 14 days, at reasonable prices.—Apply to J. FENNIMORE and SONS, Victoria Works, Dukinfield. 71

STEAM PUMPS, FOR LAND AND MARINE PURPOSES, SINGLE or DOUBLE ACTING; sizes from 2½ to 12 in. diameter, and from 1 to 18 in. stroke; by JOHN CAMERON. Used for feeding boilers, raising water (for reservoirs, tanks, irrigation, &c.), turning power, or as a steam fire engine.
Works, Egerton-street, Hulme, Manchester. 72

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.—FIRST-CLASS STEAM HAMMERS, from 10 cwts. to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing forges, puddling forges, engineers, ship-builders, wagon builders, smiths, &c., made under the subscriber's personal superintendence. JOHN CONDIE.
Govan Bar Ironworks, Glasgow. 73

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR SLEEPERS.—The Directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 215,000 SLEEPERS.
Specifications, with particulars, may be obtained on application to Mr. WOODHOUSE, at the Permanent Way Office, Railway Station, Stafford.
Tenders to be addressed to the secretary, at this office, to be sent in on or before Wednesday, 11th November. By order, CHAS. E. STEWART, Sec.,
Secretary's Office, Euston Station, Oct. 22, 1857. 74

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—The Directors are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the ERECTION of a STATION at ST. ALBANS.
Parties desirous of tendering may inspect the drawings and specifications, and obtain a statement of the quantities, at the Engineer's Office, Euston Station, on Wednesday, the 4th November, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock.
Tenders, addressed to the secretary, at this office, to be sent in on or before Friday, the 13th November, at Ten o'clock A.M. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender. By order, CHAS. E. STEWART, Sec.,
Secretary's Office, Euston Station, Oct. 28, 1857. 75

COPIAPO EXTENSION RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that TWELVE MONTHS' INTEREST, at SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be PAYABLE on the deposit of £3 per share, on and after Monday, the 2d November next, at the office of the company, 2, New Broad-street.
The scrip must be left at the office, and the necessary form of application for the interest filled up, three clear days before the same can be paid.
By order of the Directors, EDWARD J. COLE, Sec.
London, Oct. 17, 1857. 76

SOUTH WALES.—Mr. ARTHUR O. DAVIES, of Dowlais, is authorised to TREAT for the SALE of TWO VERY VALUABLE GOING COLLIERIES in South Wales.
Also, TO LET, an EXTENSIVE TRACT of STEAM COAL, on a long lease, at a moderate royalty, with a railway running through the property.
For terms, apply as above. 77

GREAT CRINNIS COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that, by order of the Committee of Management, a CALL of ONE SHILLING per share, on the NEW SHARES of this company, is now made, payable at the office, 27, Austinfriars, on Wednesday, the 25th November next.
Oct. 21, 1857. By order, WILLIAM CHARLES, Sec. 78

THE BRAZILIAN LAND AND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that shareholders who hold BANKERS' RECEIPTS for the payment of £1 per share in the above company, may have the same EXCHANGED for CERTIFICATES of FULLY PAID-UP SHARES, on signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association, at the office of the company, 26, Throgmorton-street, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock, on or after the 9th day of November, 1857, until further notice.
By order of the Board, J. PENNYCOOK BROWN, Sec.
26, Throgmorton-street, London, Oct. 30, 1857. 79

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica (Limited) have this day made a CALL of TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE per share on the shares of the company, payable on or before the 31st day of October next, at the bankers of the company, Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co., No. 4, Lombard-street, London, and the shareholders are hereby required to pay the same accordingly.
By order of the Board, JOHN H. KOCH, Sec.
187, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, July 28, 1857. 80

THE GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In 10,000 shares, of £5 each.
Deposit, 10*s.* per share at the time of application, and 20*s.* per share upon allotment.
Prospectuses can be obtained at the office, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London. J. H. MURCHISON, Sec. 81

SEEND, WILTS; AND RUABON, DENBIGH.

GREAT WESTERN IRON ORE, SMELTING, AND COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).
By which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their respective shares.
Capital, £50,000, in 1000 shares of £50 each.
PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM COOKE, Esq., Devizes, Wilts.
WILLIAM FERRIS, Esq., Draycott, Pewsey, Wilts.
JOHN SEAGRAM, Esq., Warminster, Wilts.
GEORGE STEVENS, Esq., 20, North John-street, Liverpool.
(With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS—The North Wilts Banking Company, Devizes.
SOLICITOR—Alexander Meek, Esq., Devizes.
SECRETARY—Mr. John Combes, Devizes.
OFFICES,—DEVIZES, WILTS.

The objects of the company are the sale and smelting of a rich and thick deposit of iron ore, found at Seend, and of a very valuable ironstone at Ruabon; also the working, in connection therewith, of an extensive coal, limestone, and clay field, at the latter place.
Arrangements have been made for securing to the company a lease for 98 years of about 15 acres of land at Seend; on the outcrop of the ore (abutting on the Kennet and Avon Canal, and within a very short distance of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway), on which it is intended to erect blast furnaces and other works; and a contract (which is renewable) has been made for insuring the delivery, at a very low cost, into the company's trucks, adjoining the proposed works, of any quantity, from 400 to 2000 tons of iron ore per week, for the next 21 years.
The projectors have likewise agreed to purchase about 2 a. 2 r. 0 p. of freehold land at Seend, containing a large deposit of iron ore of an excellent description, a bed of which, upwards of 12 feet thick, has been laid open.
Leases have also been secured for long terms of years of the beds of ironstone, coal, clay, and limestone, under about 500 acres of land, at Ruabon, which have been fully developed at a very large outlay, and are now being worked, with liberty to take any land required, and the fullest powers for working; and the extensive and valuable plant and machinery thereon have been purchased. It is intended to erect on these premises blast furnaces and other works, the iron ore being abundant and of a very superior character, and the coal well adapted for smelting, for which purpose it is now being used.
The late lessee of this property agrees to guarantee to the company, for three years from the period two furnaces have been two months in full work thereon, a nett annual profit of £15,000 from the iron there made, and from the sale of a certain quantity of coal, iron ore, limestone, and clay, on being allowed 7½ per cent. on the £15,000, and any profits realised beyond that amount; and, as security for the due fulfilment of his guarantee, to leave in the hands of the company property to the estimated value of £7000.
A contract has been made with the Great Western Railway Company (with whose line it is proposed to connect both setts of works by branch rails), for the carriage of all materials, on very advantageous terms.
From carefully prepared calculations, a very large return is shown on the outlay.
The works will be erected without delay upon the most approved principle, using the best materials only; and the strictest economy, having a due regard to efficiency, will be observed in the management of every department of the company.
£1 to be paid on application for shares, to meet the necessary expenses—the balance of which, in case the project be not carried out, will be returned to the applicant—and £10 per share to be paid on allotment, which it is proposed shall be made on a very early day.
Further particulars and the fullest information may be obtained at the offices of the company's solicitor, Devizes; or of J. G. PARKER, Esq., 261, Gresham House, London; Messrs. HARRIS and Co., 20, North John-street, Liverpool; of JOHN SEAGRAM, Esq., Warminster; or at the company's offices, Devizes—to either of which places applications for shares may be made.
To insure an allotment of shares, immediate application must be made.
Dated Devizes, October 29, 1857. JOHN COMBES, Sec.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the directors of the Great Western Iron Ore, Smelting, and Coal Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot to me shares of £50 each in the above company, and I enclose you the sum of £ , being the deposit thereon; and I hereby undertake to accept such shares, or any less number, and to pay the further sum of £10 per share on allotment.
Dated the day of , 185 . Name .....
Profession or business .....
Place of abode 82

NOTICE.—THE GREAT WESTERN IRON ORE, SMELTING, AND COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—PERSONS favourable to, and desirous of joining the above company, are respectfully requested to MEET the SHAREHOLDERS at the Bear Hotel, Devizes, Wilts, on Saturday, 7th November, 1857, at One o'clock in the afternoon, when every information connected with the undertaking will be laid before the meeting, an allotment of shares will be made, and "Articles of Association" submitted for adoption. By order, JOHN COMBES, Sec.
Devizes, Oct. 29, 1857. 83

TREDINNICK'S LIST OF PRICES OF BRITISH MINES, RAILWAYS, BANKS, &c., published weekly, and forwarded by post at a charge of £1 1*s.* annually. Fluctuations in market value faithfully recorded, with Comments on the progress of Dividend and Sound Progressive Mines.
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London. 84

INVESTMENT.—Messrs. FULLER and CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BANKING, MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SECURITIES, many of which will safely pay from 15 to 25 per cent. Those of a progressive character frequently rising above 100 per cent.
Since calling public attention to several mines, a rise has taken place of the following:—Craddock Moor, from £35 to £45, equal to £10,550; Calstock Consols, £3¼ to £6¼, or £12,288; East Russell, from 10*s.* to £3, or £6300; Wheal Edward, £4 to £9, being an increase of £20,480; Swanpool, £1 to £4, or £5400: total increase of value in four months, £54,718.
The following shares present equally as good prospects of success, and worth immediate attention:—

Dale (Limited).	Lady Bertha.	Peter Tavy Consols.
Great Wheal Busy.	Lady Eliza.	South Carn Brea.
Drake Walls.	South Lady Bertha.	West Wheal Edward.
Tokenbury Consols.	South Hogg (Limited).	Whitchurch Down.

WANTED.—Alfred Consols, Botallack, Dolcoath, Hingston Down, North Roskear, South Caradon, Wheal Margery, Edward, Ludcott, Tehidy. 85

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.
[DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*.] 86

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH COPPER MINE.

In 10,000 shares.—Deposit, £1 2s. per share. No free shares.
On the "Cost-book Principle."

8000 shares have already been taken. 30 tons of ore are now at grass, raised from a depth of less than 2 fms. of the surface.

No steam power required, there being an abundant supply of water at all seasons from the River Dart.

Applications for the remaining shares to be addressed to Mr. Nicholson, 57, Old Broad-street, where prospectuses can be obtained, and reports from experienced agents, as well as specimens of the ore, may be seen. 87

RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each.—Deposit 5s. per share.
Calls not to exceed 5s., at intervals of not less than six months.

ALFRED SMEE, Esq., F.R.S.—Chairman.

OFFICES,—10A, KING'S ARMS YARD, MOORGATE STREET.

The mine is situate in a stratum of granite and killas, the former being exactly similar to the granite which yielded such great results at Gunnis Lake; and the latter being in every respect like that which has yielded such unprecedented returns at the Great Devon. The presence and junction of these two formations are highly favourable to good deposits of copper, and the mine is traversed by cross-courses, which appear to be necessary to the development of profitable copper mines. The character of the lode at the shaft is wider than the general run of granite lodes, which is also a promising feature, and it runs nearly vertical, which is also a further advantage. Gossan is found in the lode as low as the 58, a good indication of a deep and profitable mine; and, lastly, the kind of copper ore which is found in this lode is of the highest possible quality, so that the smallest quantities would be remunerative. In these peculiarities, every known circumstance which tends to great success exists, and at the present time a discovery of a remunerative deposit may be made at any moment. 88

Prospectuses may be had on application to the office, as above.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Divided into 6000 shares.
Conducted on the "Cost-book System."
Bankers—The Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock;
The Commercial Bank of London, London.
Managing Agent—Capt. Wm. Goss.
Secretary—Mr. John Batters.

OFFICES,—No. 26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON.

The lease of this valuable property has been secured by the present proprietors, after a long contest and considerable cost, for a term of 21 years, at one-fifteenth dues. It is situate in the parish of Buckland, Devon, adjoining to and parallel with Lady Bertha, and surrounded by the productive mines of this celebrated district.

There are three lodes running through the entire length of the sett, intersected by the same cross courses as Lady Bertha Mine, and embedded in a stratum of metalliferous clay-slate.

An engine-shaft is sunk to the 40 fm. level, from which the lode is driven upon east, and several hundred pounds worth of copper ore raised. It is intended to erect a water-wheel and crusher forthwith, there being ample water-power for effectually developing this mineral property.

A level is driven 30 fms. on the north lode, which is 3 ft. wide, producing rich copper ore, worth £12 per ton. By continuing this level, it will gain 50 fms. of backs to stope away—a very important feature in mining, and an advantage seldom met with.

A good pile of ore is now at surface, and from driving this level, which in the present end is 30 fms. deep from surface.

The south lode has been driven about 10 fms., which presents the most favourable appearance for the production of a large deposit of ore—the lode 4 ft. wide, of gossan, spar, mundic, and rich copper ore, worth £15 per ton. This lode is being worked profitably in the adjoining mine west.

The statements of the agents will indicate with sufficient clearness the great probability of success, taking into consideration the amount of £6000 which has been expended in sinking the shaft, erecting buildings, &c., all of which are available for the benefit of this company, so that immediate returns may be anticipated, and in no case is it likely the calls will exceed 5s. per share.

Applications for prospectuses and shares may be made to Mr. John Batters, secretary of the company.

REPORTS.

South Lady Bertha, June 1.—This mine is situated in the parish of Buckland, Devon, about three miles and a half from the town of Tavistock, on the banks of the River Tavy, one of the largest tributaries from the Dartmouth Hills to the navigable River Tamar.

South Lady Bertha is bounded on the north by Tavy Consols, North Tavy, Virtuous Lady, Bedford, and Lady Bertha; to the north-east is Sortridge Consols; to the north-west, Robert—all productive mines. In Tavy Consols, £24,000 worth of copper ore has been realised. This mine is now sampling from 110 to 120 tons every two months. At the Virtuous Lady Mine, over £100,000 worth of copper ore has been sold from above the 15 fm. level. This fact will convince the most sceptical of the immense returns from the large deposits of this particular district; in addition to which, under my own management, in Lady Bertha Mine (which I commenced in September, 1855, to January, 1857, being seventeen months), we sold £3618 worth of copper ore. This mine presents every chance of a successful result.

South Lady Bertha lodes are parallel, and within 200 fms. of the present working in Lady Bertha. Three lodes have already been opened upon, and several hundreds of pounds worth of copper ore sold. A perpendicular shaft is sunk to the depth of 40 fms., the lode cut, and presents every chance of producing a large deposit of ore. This work was effected by the Plymouth and Dartmouth Mining Company, who failed in completing their extensive operations in the county; in consequence of which the lease of this mine reverted into the hands of the late Sir Ralph Lopes, who, during his life time, refused to grant to other parties. The present Sir Massey Lopes, being desirous of having his mineral property wrought, has granted the Lady Bertha and the South Lady Bertha Mines upon liberal terms. The latter mine is principally woodland; therefore no surface damage is chargeable, this being a considerable item in mining. There is an abundant supply of water-power for pumping, drawing, crushing, and other purposes.

The lodes opened upon are large, composed of gossan, quartz, copper ore, &c.—in fact, the character of the lodes and strata is all that can be desired for the production of immense deposits of copper ore; and, upon completing the water-wheel, &c., South Lady Bertha will at once take a prominent position in the sales of copper ore, it being of a rich quality, averaging from £12 to £15 per ton. A good pile is now on surface from the last month's working.

For the information of those interested in this valuable property, wishing to know its geological features, it is one of the group of mines situated in the highly metalliferous basin of the east of Cornwall and west of Devon—namely, East and Lady Bertha, Tavy Consols, Virtuous Lady, and South Lady Bertha—all joining each other, and near to and surrounded by the Devon Great Consols, Bedford United, Devon and Cornwall, Gawton, Hingston, North Robert, Sortridge Consols, Wheal Arthur, Edward, Friendship, the returns from which are enormous, and too well known to require any comment from me, and I will confine myself to the principal features of South Lady Bertha, the situation of which is good, the granite range being to the north, and the limestone range of Plymouth to the south. At surface it is covered with patches of quartz rocks, which extend for a mile and a half east and west, and about a mile from north to south. These rocks are from 1 to 1000 tons weight, in the fissures of which are quantities of sulphuric mundic, iron, &c. At the Virtuous Lady Mine, not more than 12 ft. below the surface, and directly under one of these masses of rock, about 1000 tons of copper ore have been raised. The same results occurred at Lady Bertha, these rocks forming as a crust to the mineral deposits below; and wherever the lodes pass beneath or near, large quantities of copper have always been found.

Everyone practically acquainted with mining knows that a change of ground generally produces a change of results in metalliferous deposits—either riches or poverty. The stratification of South Lady Bertha is highly mineralised, and all that can be desired. I feel more sanguine than otherwise I should do that the success of South Lady Bertha Mine must be attended with greater results than generally emanate from mining property, and would strongly recommend you and any friends to take an interest in this valuable property. WILLIAM GOSS.

To the Directors of South Lady Bertha.

South Bertha, Horrabridge, June 2, 1857.—Sir: At your request I have carefully inspected this property, which is situate in the parish of Buckland Monachorum (it being about 200 fms. south of Lady Bertha and Tavy Consols Mines); its western boundary being the River Tavy, from which an abundant supply of water, for machinery and all other purposes, could be obtained. The former workers sunk a shaft to the depth of 40 fms., near the western boundary, and I have been credibly informed that, in the 40 fm. level east the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, orey throughout. But the former company could not work the mine to advantage, in consequence of being deprived of the water from the Tavy—only being supplied a part of the year from a brook, which was not sufficient to keep the mine drained in a dry season. The shaft is sunk on the north lode, and opened at the surface eastward, at different points, from which some very pretty stuff has been raised, now lying at the surface—mundic and good stones of ore. To the south of this, about 50 fms., there is another lode, underlaying in the same direction—viz., north. The back of this lode also produces strong mundic, spotted with ore.

Lady Bertha's main cross-course traverses this ground, against which I am of opinion that the lode will be found very productive of copper ore. Taking this ground on all its bearings, I consider it deserves a spirited trial, which can be done at a moderate outlay, as water machinery only will be required. JOHN LEAN.

Captain William Goss.

July 17, 1857.—Gentlemen: At your request I visited this mine on the 15th inst., and carefully examined it. I find the sett is situated on the east bank of the River Tavy, and south of Lady Bertha, in the parish of Buckland, Devon.

An adit level is driven on a lode bearing south of east, and dipping north, in a clay-slate formation. This adit is extended east about 35 fms., where the lode is cut off by a cross-lode; in this driving the lode varies from 1½ to 3 ft. wide, and is showing good yellow sulphuret of copper throughout. Near the end the men are breaking some fine specimens of copper, quartz, and mundic. A portion of the lode in the back of this level was worked away by the ancients, and it will now pay for working on tribute.

About 60 fms. south of this lode there is a second lode, also dipping north, on which there is likewise an adit driven east for a few fathoms; this lode is also showing good copper. There is an engine-shaft sunk 40 fms. deep, from which a level is extended east a few fathoms. Ample proof can be produced that above £500 worth of good copper ore was extracted from this drivage, the standard at the time being 74 or 75 only. A wheel-pit is on the mine, and other buildings.

Taking this sett as a whole, I say it is a fair speculation to embark in a young mine. It can be inexpensively worked, there being ample water-power at command; £1000 will be sufficient to erect machinery and clear out the mine, and put it in a fair state of working, when copper will at once be brought to market.

To the Committee of South Lady Bertha. NICHOLAS ENNOR.

The report from Capt. Goss, dated the 14th Oct., states:—South Lady Bertha.—We have driven the adit for 30 fms. on the course of a lode averaging 3 feet wide, in places good work for copper ore; 15 fms. from the mouth of the adit many tons of good copper ore have been risen, and a good branch is now standing in the back, which is 10 fms. from surface. In the end of the adit we met with a cross-course, which hove the lode 3 fathoms south; we have again found the lode on the east side, where it presents the most favourable appearance for copper ore; by continuing this end, which is now about 20 fms. deep, we shall gain over 50 fms. of backs to stope away before reaching the great cross-course, having nearly 200 fathoms in length of whole ground. To the south, a parallel lode is driven upon, from which we have broken some good copper ore. We have opened upon the back of this lode, and find it to produce a fine gossan, with rich stones of copper ore. These lodes are intersected by the two cross-couses passing through Lady Bertha, and will possibly in this mine, South Bertha, be the cause of an immense deposit of copper ore. 90

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE AT THE GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINES, GWENNAP.

MR. LITTLE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on the above MINES,

on Tuesday, the 10th November next, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the following valuable MACHINERY and MATERIALS:—

3 24 in. double acting steam whim engines, with cages, complete, and boilers about 6 tons with each.
1 22 in. whim engine, with crusher, &c., and boiler about 6 tons.
1 21 in. whim engine, with boiler about 5 tons.
2 20 in. whim engines, with boilers about 5 tons each.
6 turning lathes, screwing and boring machines, &c.
1 capstan and shears.
1 cathead. [capstans.
1 cast-iron axle and centre piece, for
4 9 ft. 17 in. pumps.
30 9 ft. 16 in. pumps.
65 9 ft. 15 in. pumps.
29 9 ft. 14 in. pumps.
53 9 ft. 14 in. pumps. [bushed.
8 14 in. stuffing-boxes and glands, brass
8 13 in. ditto ditto ditto
8 12 in. ditto ditto ditto
5 11 in. ditto ditto ditto
4 10 in. ditto ditto ditto
1 10 ft. 15 in. plunger-pole.
20 tons 6 and 7 in. faggoted iron rod plates.
3 tons ½ in. and ⅝ whim-chain.
2 tons smiths' tools.
10 tons rail iron.
3 tons tram saddles.
2 tons rod pins.
1 ton flange pins.
7 tons loops, staples, glands, &c.
1 ton new kibble plates.
1 ton new 1¼ in. rod pin iron.
10 tons scrap wrought-iron.
10 5 ft. 8 in. flat rope whim sheaves.
10 3 ft. 7 in. flat rope whim sheaves.
1 large tube, 100 ft. long, in three parts.
1 large tube, 46 ft. long, in three parts.
4 6 ft. 14 in. wood windbores.
4 6 ft. 13 in. wood windbores.
4 5½ ft. 12 in. wood windbores.
10 tram wagons. [rings.
A quantity of 13, 14, 15, and 16 in. pump
20 tons cast-iron.
500 fms. 6 in. flat rope.
200 fms. 13½ in. capstan-rope.
150 fms. 12 in. capstan-rope.
300 fms. 9½ in. capstan-rope.
4 20 in. smiths' bellows.
4 36 in. smiths' bellows.

The agents on the mines will show the engines and materials; and further particulars may be had on application to Mr. Francis Pryor, Redruth; or at the office of the auctioneer.—Dated Redruth, Oct. 27, 1857. 40

SOUTH PROVIDENCE MINES, LELANT.

MR. WM. RICHARDS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

on Wednesday, the 11th November next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, at the above MINE, adjoining the Providence Mines, the following valuable MINING MATERIALS:—

Capstan and shears, with brasses and 26 5 in. 9 ft. pumps. [shieves.
7 6 in. 9 ft. pumps.
Several door and H-pieces.
Several working-barrels, from 4½ to 6 in.
Plunger-poles, from 5 to 7 in.
2 4½ ft. windbores.
100 fms. capstan-chain.
200 fms. horse whim-chain.
Whim kibbles and working barrels.
Horse whim and box axles.
Iron blocks, whim, shieves, &c.
80 fms. flat rods, 1¼ in. iron.
Flange and rod bolts, staples, heater, and pins.
A quantity of new and old iron.
Pump rods and winze trees.
Boxes, clacks, and winches.
36 in. smiths' bellows, anvil, and vice.
Screw and smiths' tools, smiths' forges.
2 horse whims, 2 balance-bobs.
100 fms. ladders.
A quantity of new and old timber.
3½ cwts. powder.
Rope, carpenters' benches, launders, and various other articles.

The workings of the above mine having ceased, the whole of the materials will be peremptorily sold, and the same may, in the meantime, be viewed, on application to the agents on the mine; and any further particulars obtained of Messrs. Higgs and Son, Penzance; or Mr. William Richards, auctioneer, Parade-street, Penzance.
Dated Oct. 22, 1857. 91

IN BANKRUPTCY.

RE WELSH POTOSI LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

MR. MARSH has received instructions from the Official Liquidator

to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Thursday, the 19th day of November next, at Twelve o'clock, the very valuable and extensive LEAD and COPPER MINES, situate near Aberystwith, in the county of Cardigan, comprising the ESGAIR-HIR and ESGAIR-FRAITH MINES (containing about 1141 acres), and ALLT-Y-CRIB MINE (containing about 2346 acres), known and distinguished as the WELSH POTOSI LEAD AND COPPER MINES, together with ALL the valuable MACHINERY, PLANT, and BUILDINGS erected thereon, respectively held under leases for 21 years, renewable for a like term, at a moderate royalty.—Orders for leave to inspect the mines may be obtained of Wm. Whitmore, Esq., the official liquidator, 2, Basinghall-street, London. Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of the official liquidator; of Messrs. Harrison, 5, Walbrook, London, solicitors for the official liquidator; at the Gogerddan Arms, Aberystwith; and at Mr. Marsh's offices, Charlotte-row, Mansion House. 92

USK AND MONMOUTH, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, IRONMASTERS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

MR. W. GRAHAM has the honour of announcing that he has been

instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, without the least reserve, under the direction of the proprietors, Messrs. Richards, Giles, and Gaskell, railway contractors, in consequence of their having completed their contracts, and their contemplating a dissolution of partnership, the WHOLE of their EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE PLANT, nearly new, on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th days of November, 1857, comprising TWO NARROW GAUGE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, in good condition; 20 young and powerful cart horses, with about 40 sets of harness; broad-wheel timber carriages, brood and narrow-wheel wagons and carts, 10 railway trucks, 120 earth wagons, dobbing carts, wheelbarrows, smiths' tools, quantity of planks, 150 tons of rails, from 42 to 50 lbs. per yard; quantity of temporary sleepers, tunnelling and quarry tools, water carriage, two railway trolleys, one strong stone trolley, one light trolley, several wood sheds, two pug mills, weighing machine, several cranes, wood and iron pumps, crab winches, centres for tunnels, bridges, and culverts, with a variety of other articles used in the construction of railways

Further particulars in future advertisements and hand bills. Descriptive catalogues, one week prior to days of sale, to be had at the offices of the proprietors, Monmouth; or at the offices of the auctioneer, Over-Monnow, Monmouth.
Dated Oct. 28, 1857. 93

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

TO IRONMASTERS, COAL MASTERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

VERY VALUABLE THICK COAL AND IRONSTONE MINES.

BRETTELL LANE, KINGSWINFORD.

MESSRS. OATES AND PERRENS have been honoured with in-

structions from Messrs. Wheeley to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 16th day of November, 1857, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract, of which due notice will be given), in the following, or such other lots as shall be determined by the vendor, and subject to conditions then to be produced, the entirety of that exceedingly valuable and most desirable MINERAL ESTATE, called or known as the HAWBUSH ESTATE, situate at Brettell-lane, in the parish of Kingswinford, in the county of Stafford, and containing similar valuable MINES of THICK or TEN YARD COAL, BROOCH COAL, IRONSTONE, &c., to those found in the adjoining collieries, headings from which have been driven under the estate to the extent of about 400 yards, as shown on the annexed plan; these fully prove the existence thereunder of the extremely valuable mineral strata of the surrounding highly prolific district, and may be made available for the future working of the mines. There is an excellent MINE of SURFACE CLAY on the property, and a capital MANAGER'S HOUSE and house adjoining, FARM-HOUSE and OUT-BUILDINGS, together with TWO COTTAGES and GARDENS, and a considerable portion of the estate may, with advantage, be offered for building purposes; the whole contains by mensuration 34A. 1R. 33P.

Particulars and plans of which are herewith given, and may be had at the offices of the *Midland Counties Herald, Arts' Gazette* and *Journal* office, Birmingham; the *Chronicle* office, Wolverhampton; and the *Mining Journal* office, London; at the place of sale; and the principal inns in the neighbourhood; at Messrs. Wheeley's offices, Brettell-lane Iron works; or of the solicitor or auctioneers. Messrs. Wheeley will appoint a person to show the estate, upon application to the offices aforesaid; and for further information, apply to Mr. Harward, solicitor, or the auctioneers, both of Stourbridge.

PARTICULARS.

No. on plan.	Description.	Cultivation.	Quantity.
1.	Barrow's close, and two houses and gardens ...	Pasture	2A. 2R. 24P.
2.	Yew-tree piece	Arable.....	3 2 9
3.	Cockshutt	Arable.....	1 3 20
4.	Hanging piece	Arable.....	2 2 21
5.	Tree piece	Arable.....	5 3 14
6.	Rough in ditto	Wood	0 3 11
7.	Withey bed	Oziers	0 3 5
8.	Pool piece	Arable.....	1 3 28
9.	Pools and rough in ditto	Wood, &c....	0 3 31
10.	Upper sling and road	Oziers	1 0 7
11.	Lower house piece	Pasture	2 3 0
12.	Square piece	Arable.....	3 1 27
13.	Rough in ditto	Withеys	0 0 18
14.	Upper house piece	Pasture	2 1 36
15.	Sling	Pasture	1 1 8
16.	Barn, stables, cowhouses, piggeries, granary, steam-engine, rick yard, and fold yard.....	.....	0 2 15
17.	Road and well	.....	0 0 9
18.	Two houses and gardens	.....	0 1 35
19.	Hawbush house and garden	.....	0 0 34
20.	Gardens	.....	0 0 24
	Half the adjoining turnpike road	.....	0 3 7
	Total		34A. 1R. 33P.

The surface is proposed to be offered with the mines, upon such terms as may be agreed upon at the time of sale; the buildings are in substantial repair, and there are residences for a manager and clerk. The auctioneers beg particularly to call the attention of capitalists, &c., to this most desirable property, which is situate near Brettell-lane turnpike gate, and adjoins the Stourbridge and Dudley turnpike-road, to which it has an excellent frontage; is within 1¼ mile of Stourbridge, 3½ from Dudley, one mile from the important neighbourhood of Wordsley and the glass manufacturing districts, close on the verge of the iron district, where at this time coal is becoming extremely scarce, and seven miles only from Kidderminster, to which districts it will offer the advantage of the nearest land sale, the demand extending from 800 to 1000 tons weekly upon an average. It is within one-third of a mile from the Brettell-lane Station of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, and a less distance from the Stourbridge Canal; in short, it affords to an enterprising speculator a ready and certain means of realising an ample fortune in a very limited period. 94

PENHAUGER LEAD MINE, MENHENIOT.—This MINE SETT

and MATERIALS, not having been disposed of under a former notice of sale, is again OFFERED for COMPETITION. The sett lies north of Trelawny and Trewetha Mines, and is in the run of the lodes of these mines; it adjoins Wheal Wrey and Ladcott Mines, which are east and south-east of it.

The lead ore raised and sold from Penhauger is of good quality, a small parcel lately disposed of made above 22*l.* per ton.

Several mine agents who have inspected the lode have a favourable opinion of it, and say it is deserving of further trial.

Offers for the above mine and materials will be received by Mr. John Philp, of Liskeard (the purser), until Saturday, the 14th November next.
Liskeard, Oct. 28, 1857. 95

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a VALUABLE

FREEHOLD ESTATE, of 236A. 1R. 26P., situate at Peak, near Robin Hood's Bay, in the townships of Staintondale and Fylingdales, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, comprising 81A. 0R. 34P. of ALUM, ROMAN CEMENT, JET, and IRONSTONE MINES.

A very productive FARM of ARABLE, MEADOW, and PASTURE LAND, with EIGHTEEN COTTAGES and GARDENS thereon, containing 76A. 1R. 36P. The high land has been recently drained at a great expense, and the low land is of first-rate quality.

Also, 5A. 1R. 30P. of WOOD LAND, in the centre of the Dale, with the wood growing and standing thereon; and 73A. 1R. 8P. of allotted but unenclosed MOOR.

The alum works have until lately been in full operation, but are at present discontinued; they could easily be again put into working order, as the manufacturing houses, covering about 3 acres, are all standing and applicable. The cement-stone is the same as the far-famed Mulgrave cement; and the jet can be readily let at a good rental. The ironstone is no doubt a continuation of the Great Cleveland band, and is of good quality, and there is every facility for ready shipment, as well as for receiving coals to calcine the ore on the spot, by which a great saving would be effected. There is also on the premises a good and convenient dwelling-house and garden, suitable for the residence of a manager, with an office and laboratory attached, as well as all requisite farm buildings for the farm. The Fylingdales property is entitled to common right on the Fylingdales Moor, and in the event of an enclosure would take a considerable allotment. The Staintondale part of the property is tithe and toll free.

All further particulars may be had by applying to Mr. William Wood, Albert-place, Whitby; Messrs. Liddell and Gordon, 24, Abingdon-street, Westminster; or at the offices of Messrs. Buchannan and Gray, solicitors, Whitby.
Whitby, Aug. 21, 1857. 96

BELL HARP MINE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

TWELVE 24ths of the BELL HARP, or THORNTREE MINE, near the Winterley Mine, in the parish of Hartington, Derbyshire. This mine is situated on the Bell Harp and Brunt Rake Veins, the productive notoriety of which needs no comment. The bearings are near the surface, and would yield great profit to capitalists. The owner of the other twelve 24ths would dispose of his shares.

Application to be made to Mr. George Dicken, Litton, near Tideswell, Derbyshire; or to Mr. Wm. Needham, Bull's Head Inn, near the mine. 97

BODELWYDDAN MINES, FLINTSHIRE.—ON SALE, BY

PRIVATE TREATY (owing to the death of the principal partner), the LEASE and PLANT of the BODELWYDDAN MINES. These mines are held under lease from Sir John Hay Williams, Bart., for a term of 21 years, at a moderate royalty, and are within a short distance of the Port of Rhydlan, and of Rhyl, a first-class station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. The sett is very extensive; large quantities of lead ore, rich in quality, have been raised within the last five years. The main engine-shaft has been sunk to the depth of 115 yards, upon the Bodelwyddan east and west lodes, and extensive levels driven upon the course of these lodes. There are several well-known north and south lodes, which intersect the east and west lodes, and have proved very productive.

The machinery consists of a valuable new 60 in. cylinder pumping engine (by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons), 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 9 ft. in shaft, horse-whims, and all necessary mining materials.

The mines are now in full work, and may be inspected at any time; and further particulars obtained upon application to Mr. Crowther, Bodelwyddan, St. Asaph; or to Mr. Williamson, Pendre, Holywell, Flintshire. 98

TO LEAD MINERS AND OTHERS.—LEASEHOLD MINE.—

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the PENYRHENBLAS MINE, situated in the parish of Holywell, in the county of Flint, held under the Marquis of Westminster, at a moderate royalty, for the unexpired term of eleven years, together with a 45 in. CONDENSING ENGINE, and all other requisites necessary for carrying on the working of the mine.—For further particulars, apply to Adam Eyton, Esq., Llanerchymor, near Holywell; or to the agent, Mr. Hunt.—Oct. 3, 1857. 99

WEST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE

CONTRACT, the above MINE, in the parish of Whitchurch, Devon, together with ALL the MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, comprising a WATER-WHEEL, 15 ft. in diameter and 7 ft. breast; first-class 8-headed stamps; balance-bob; travelling-bob; shaft-bob; line of flat-rods (about 35 fms.) of ¾ in. crown iron, with pulleys, complete; piece of 6 in. main rod; 200 fms. tram iron, 2½ by ⅝; 35 fathoms whim-rope; 14 fms. ⅝ chain; 2 whim-kibbles; 7 spare stamps' lifters; wood floors, &c.; about 7 or 8 cwts. of cast-steel borers; about 2½ cwts. of powder; and sundry other articles, for which see catalogues.

The above mine adjoins the celebrated Sortridge Consols Mine on the west, the discovery just made in the 40 west at which is looked upon as affecting most favourably the West Sortridge sett, and adjoins Wheal Franco, which has also made good returns, and is in the immediate neighbourhood of North Wheal Robert, now making large returns.

The present adventurers have expended a considerable sum in laying open the lodes, and several hundred pounds worth of tin ore have been sold, but a number of the shareholders not paying their calls obliges the company to offer this promising mine, with the machine, &c. Many of the present shareholders have been desirous of joining a new company, as they believe that with a small additional expenditure important discoveries will be made.

Every information, orders to inspect, and catalogues, may be obtained of J. H. Murchison, Esq., 117, Bishopsgate-street-within, London. 100

VALUABLE ANTHRACITE COAL.—TO BE LET, under the

farms called Lladrog Mawr, Lladrog Fach, Ty Canol, Branwithaw, Ceidrim, and Wern, the following valuable SEAMS OF COAL, or some of them may be worked under these properties:—The Wain Fynnon, the Drap, Graigog, Green, Big Seam, Yard, and Two Feet Seam, varying from 2 to 9 ft. thick. The situation of these farms with reference to the Gwendraeth Canal and the South Wales Railway, afford an easy communication to the ports of Pembrey and Kidwelly, as well as to the interior of England.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. White, Broughton, and White, solicitors, 12, Great Marlborough-street, W., London; Mr. George Goode, Carmarthen; Mr. W. P. Struve, C.E., Swansea. 101

PREVENT SMOKE AND INCREASE STEAM.—

PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOOR, for MARINE and STATIONARY STEAM-BOILERS, and for LOCOMOTIVE and OTHER FURNACES.

CERTIFICATE FROM SIR ANTHONY ROTHSCHILD.

London, July 28, 1857.—The action of your Regulating Air-Doors at the Royal Mint Gold and Silver Refinery is very satisfactory as regards the smoke. They also get up steam in the boilers quicker and maintain it better than before; and they afford the means of raising or lowering the heat in the refinery furnaces as the work may require. Your invention, in fact, deserves every encouragement and recommendation.
J. Lee Stevens, Esq., 1, Fish-street-hill. Signed, A. ROTHSCHILD.

For further particulars respecting the Patent Regulating Air-Door, and the Patent Safety Marine Boiler; and with reference, also, to his Patent Land Furnaces, Domestic Stoves, and other inventions comprised in his System of Smoke Prevention, apply to Mr. JOHN LEE STEVENS, 1, Fish-street-hill, City, London (E. C.), where a great variety of models and drawings may be seen, and reports and testimonials obtained. 102

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c.,

VIA EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month.

For farther particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton. 103

ENGINEERS' TOOLS TO BE SOLD.—A LARGE STOCK of

NEW and SECOND-HAND SLIDE and SCREW-CUTTING LATHES, from 6 to 24 in. centres, and from 4 to 24 ft. long; PLANING MACHINES, self-acting in the vertical, angular, and horizontal cuts, from 4 to 24 ft. long; SINGLE and DOUBLE GEARED DRILLING MACHINES; SHAPING MACHINES of the newest improvements; also, SCREWING, SLOTTING, SHEARING, and PUNCHING MACHINES, and all kinds of ENGINEERS' TOOLS, either in stock, or made to order.—Tracings of the above will be sent, and the tools may be seen, on application to Messrs. Henry Ashworth and Sons, Exchange-square, Lincoln-street, Nottingham. 104

WALKER'S PATENT DRY STAMPING MACHINERY,

adapted for every kind of ORES. The success of those in use show that the work is done QUICKER, the stuff FINER, and will be found invaluable for EXTRACTING GOLD and SILVER.—Factory, 17, Cowper-street, City-road, where everything for mining purposes can be obtained. 105

THE MOTIVE POWER OF AIR AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR

STEAM MAY NOW BE CONSIDERED AS A FACT.—By reducing the number of oars to seven, and arranging them on the wheels, so as when the seven are impelling the seven on the other side are out of the water, and in order to diminish their speed, and increase the power and speed of the air engine, Mr. Goodlet has substituted a 3 ft. 4 in. wheel for the 2 ft. wheel on the oar shaft (referred to in last advertisement), and a man can now with ease compress the air and propel the vessel at same time.

The person on board the *Elizabeth Ann*, Queen's Dock, will show the process. Terms for the use of the patent, apply to
Leith, Oct. 29, 1857. GEORGE GOODLET, Patentee, 7, John's-place, Links. 106

TO IRONMASTERS.—GAUNTLETT'S PATENT PYROMETER,

OR HEAT GAUGE FOR HIGH TEMPERATURES.

Ever since the important invention of heated blast in the smelting of metallic ores was brought into general use, the want of an accurate and durable thermometer for indicating the heat of the blast has been generally experienced. That want is now supplied by this instrument.

Its ADVANTAGE consists in its capability of INDICATING HIGH TEMPERATURES beyond the reach of the ordinary mercurial thermometer. Its extreme sensitiveness, and the precision with which it registers high temperatures, renders it invaluable as an appendage to the heating stoves of blast furnaces. The fireman, if guided by its indications, is enabled to MAINTAIN A UNIFORM TEMPERATURE in the stove (an important matter in blast furnace operations), whereby a considerable saving of fuel may be effected, both in that used to heat the stove, as well as that which is consumed in the furnaces to smelt the minerals. These gauges are supplied only by W. J. Ledward, Middlesbrough-on-Tees. 107

GUARANTEED PATENTS.—The present practice of granting

patents for inventions without examination or discrimination renders their validity and consequent value doubtful and uncertain; and, as the number of applications for patents annually increases, the risk of collision and of anticipation becomes greater. To remedy these evils, the UNDERSIGNED are prepared to GUARANTEE BY BOND the NOVELTY and VALIDITY OF PATENTS PROCURED and SPECIFIED BY THEM, on terms which may be known on application. 108
BARLOW AND CO., Patent Office, 89, Chancery-lane, London.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated

Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT. 109
The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 166, Strand.

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GEORGE OUTRIM, Liverpool-road, Stoke-upon-Trent.
ISAAC NAYLER, Dibdale, near Dudley.
J. WADDINGTON, 109, Milligate, Wigan.
THOMAS REID, 33, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 110

PATENT WIRE ROPES, ONE-HALF THE COST OF HEMP ROPES.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO.'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.
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G. F. MUNTZ takes this opportunity of stating that the tubes now manufactured are very superior, both in finish and quality, to those formerly produced in the early stage of the patent.—French Walls, Birmingham, April, 1857.
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King's Mead Cottages, New North-road, Oct. 1, 1857. 133

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.
This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
THE DISPATCH OIL SOCKET AND AXLE CLEANER.—To be set in the Hubs or Naves of all kinds of Wheels, in New or Old Carriages (with or without patent or close boxes), Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Carriages, Heavy Wagons, Artillery, Dray Carts, &c., of every description. For OILING and thoroughly CLEANING the AXLES without taking off the wheels, and in one minute.
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DO YOU LOCK UP YOUR CASH AND BOOKS? If not, lose no time in getting one of GRIFFITHS' SECOND-HAND FIRE and THIEF-PROOF SAFES, for bankers, shippers, merchants, or public companies, by the most eminent makers, at half the cost of new. WROUGHT-IRON DOORS for strong rooms and party walls. Price of safes, 24 in. height, 18 in. width, and 16 in. depth, £3 10s. All safes from this establishment warranted to be fire-resisting, sound, perfect, and quite equal to new.
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MESSRS. KNOWLES AND BUXTON, CHESTERFIELD, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES, FOR HOT BLAST FURNACES, SMITHS' FORGES, &c.

PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES.
MESSRS. KNOWLES and BUXTON can with confidence bring before the public their IMPROVEMENT in TUYERES, having proved their utility at Mr. Knowles's furnace, Brimington Moor, as well as at other furnaces in the surrounding neighbourhood. They are now perfectly satisfied that one trial will be sufficient to convince all practical furnace managers that they are the CHEAPEST and BEST ever offered to the public. The annexed diagram shows the principle to be both simple and efficient, conveying a current of cold water direct to the nozzle of the tuyere, which is made of thin tubing (without the incumbrance of cast-iron), allowing the cooling property of the water to act direct upon that part most exposed to the fire, and is sufficient to keep the liquid metal from adhering to the tuyere, which is not the case with those generally in use. After taking into consideration the first cost, and the advantage of being able to work them longer without the loss of time in replacing, or injuring the metal, they will be found, after a fair and impartial trial, to be most decidedly a great advantage to furnace proprietors.
Messrs. KNOWLES and BUXTON are prepared to SUPPLY hot-blast furnace tuyeres, with sockets, at 36s. each; without sockets, at 33s. each; smiths' forge tuyeres, at 15s. each; delivered at Chesterfield Station. 141

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EXHIBITION 1851.

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144

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The *Mining Journal* and the local papers taken in the house. 146

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack* [S.E.]	2l. 11s. 10d.	£13¾	13¾ 14	£17 17 0	£0 4 0—Oct. 5, 1857.
1024	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	4		12 5 0	0 5 0—Jan. 1, 1854.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2l. 6s. 8d.	6½	6¾ 7¼	9 11 6	0 6 0—Aug. 27, 1857.
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20½	100	85 90	21 0 0	3 0 0—Sept. 4, 1857.
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just*	91¼	230	210 220	415 5 0	5 0 0—Oct. 27, 1857.
1200	Brightside and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire.	8	4	4¼ 4¾	3 0 0	3 0 0—Apr. 30, 1856.
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint†	20	80	70 80	13 0 0	5 0 0—July 31, 1856.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7½	2	1 1¼	0 5 0	0 5 0—July 1, 1856.
430	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2½	6	6	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 26, 1857.
6000	Bwlch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3l. 1s. 6d.	1	1	0 2 6	0 2 6—July 30, 1856.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	45	45 50	235 10 0	2 0 0—May 22, 1857.
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4½	5½	4 4½	0 15 0	0 3 0—June 16, 1856.
300	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	55	43	3 0 0	3 0 0—Oct. 4, 1855.
2000	Collacombe (copper)	5	18	16½ 17½	2 17 0	0 7 0—Sept. 30, 1857.
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne [S.E.]	20	110	110 115	85 0 0	2 0 0—June 10, 1857.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8	42½	40	0 5 0	0 5 0—Sept. 11, 1857.
30000	Craven Moor, Limited (lead), Yorkshire	½	¾		0 0 9	0 0 9—Feb. 28, 1856.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire†	60	140	150	95 0 0	5 0 0—Aug. 20, 1857.
280	Derwent Mines (silver-lead), Durham	300	150	150	122 0 0	10 0 0—June 25, 1857.
1024	Devon Great Consols (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1	450	440 450	587 0 0	9 0 0—Sept. 24, 1857.
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval†	32	20	15½ 16½	16 7 6	1 10 0—Mar. 2, 1857.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	257¾	310	310 320	943 0 0	8 0 0—Oct. 12, 1857.
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1l. 19s.	2½	2 2¼	0 13 6	0 2 0—Sept. 11, 1857.
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire†	32	100	100	33 0 0	3 0 0—Oct. 15, 1857.
2048	East Falmouth (lead)	2	2¾ 3	2½ 3	0 5 0	0 2 6—Oct. 19, 1857.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan*	24¼	340		292 10 0	2 10 0—Oct. 22, 1857.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	7½	10	3½ 4	0 5 0	0 5 0—Jan. 11, 1854.
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead)	4l. 14s.	8		3 5 0	0 4 0—Oct. 23, 1857.
1400	Eyam Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire.	5	60	59 61	15 13 4	1 0 0—Oct. 8, 1857.
4910	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4	7	5	41 4 3	0 6 0—Feb. 17, 1857.
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead).	3½	2½	2½	1 0 8	0 3 3—June 5, 1853.
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	7¼	—	2½	22 0 0	0 5 0—Sept. 5, 1850.
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	13¾	15	10 12	0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec. 31, 1852.
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper)	100½	80	80 85	4 0 0	2 0 0—July 7, 1857.
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.]	2½	16	15¾ 16 xd	1 4 6	0 8 0—Oct. 26, 1857.
26666	Great Wheal Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	7½	2¾	3¼	0 5 0	0 5 0—Oct. 22, 1855.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	140		221 10 0	7 10 0—Feb. 27, 1857.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	7¼	7½ 8	3 2 6	0 10 0—Sept. 23, 1857.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock.	3½	6¼	5¼ 5½	2 16 0	0 2 6—Nov. 25, 1856.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	8¾		4 2 6	0 5 0—Jan. 28, 1857.
2560	Isle of Man (Limited)*	25	42		54 17 3	1 0 0—Sept. 3, 1857.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d.	—		380 0 0	5 0 0—Mar. 10, 1851.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000		1420 0 0	50 0 0—June 30, 1857.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	90	90 95	1062 0 0	4 0 0—May 12, 1857.
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	5l. 15s. 11½d.	3¼	3¼ 3¼	0 10 0	0 10 0—Dec. 20, 1855.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18¾	120	120	301 10 0	3 0 0—Oct. 1, 1857.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d.	3	2½ 3	0 5 6	0 3 0—Sept. 7, 1855.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3¾	1½	1¼ 1½	1 7 6	0 5 0—May 29, 1857.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	3½	½	¾ ½	1 11 0	0 2 6—June 22, 1853.
1800	Minera Mines (Limited)	25	90	125	21 0 0	3 10 0—Aug. 13, 1857.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	15	15	12 15 6	0 10 6—July 2, 1857.
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw, Limited (£3½ shares)	1½	1½	1½ 1½	0 1 6	0 1 6—Apr. 30, 1855.
6400	Nether Hearth, Westmoreland	2s.	1½	1 1½	0 2 0	0 1 0—May 21, 1856.
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down†	50	35		48 0 0	1 0 0—Oct. 17, 1856.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	33l. 3s. 10d.	70	60 70	324 0 0	2 0 0—Dec. 26, 1854.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	50l. 7s. 6d.	145	130	750 0 0	4 0 0—Sept. 26, 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (cop., tin), Illo.* [S.E.]	nil.	16	15 16 xd	18 19 0	0 6 0—Oct. 28, 1857.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1½	20	19½ 20	29 14 0	1 10 0—June 30, 1857.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7¾	2½	2 2½	4 10 0	0 10 0—Apr. 12, 1856.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100	370	370	224 10 0	20 0 0—May 4, 1857.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—		18 11 9	1 0 3—July 11, 1857.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant†	20l. 13s. 2d.	82½	80 82½	66 4 6	4 0 0—Aug. 19, 1857.
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	11¼	12	12	0 13 0	0 3 0—Oct. 21, 1857.
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear*	12	30	25 27	32 10 0	1 10 0—June 8, 1857.
12000	Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	6s.	2¼	2½ 2¾	0 10 0	0 2 6—July 27, 1857.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	2½	350	340 350	482 0 0	8 0 0—Sept. 29, 1857.
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19	285	285	60 0 0	20 0 0—June 18, 1855.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	18	130	120	74 0 0	3 0 0—July 28, 1857.
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18l. 18s. 9d.	250	235 245	267 5 0	6 0 0—Sept. 7, 1857.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3l. 6s.	4¾	1¾ 2¼	8 8 6	0 2 6—Dec. 10, 1853.
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just†	23l. 7s. 8d.	15		4 5 0	0 10 0—June 13, 1856.
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	6l. 8s. 4d.	5	4 4½	0 17 6	0 7 6—April 1, 1852.
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2	1½	1¼ 1½	0 2 6	0 1 0—Sept. 14, 1857.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	160	160 170	910 0 0	7 0 0—May 19, 1857.
9600	Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Beeralston [S.E.]	4½	1¼	1 1¼	4 13 6	0 2 6—Feb. 7, 1856.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9	4	4¼ 4¾	8 3 6	0 5 0—April 13, 1857.
2048	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	¾	½	¾ ½	8 11 3	0 5 0—Dec. 29, 1855.
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11½	14	13 15	1 15 0	1 0 0—Feb. 21, 1854.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	42½	65	55 65	4677 15 0	5 0 0—June 4, 1855.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	15½	20	18 20	403 13 6	2 10 0—Apr. 29, 1851.
4000	Tretoil (copper, tin), Bodmin	12s.	3	3	0 5 0	0 5 0—July 8, 1856.
4096	Trewetha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2¼	1	1 1¼	1 12 0	0 3 0—April 2, 1857.
106	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	50	50	55 0 0	5 0 0—Dec. 20, 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap [S.E.]	40	125	135 145	61 5 0	2 0 0—Feb. 12, 1856.
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	½	¾	¾ ½	0 3 9	0 0 6—June 12, 1857.
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23l. 7s. 8d.	40	34½ 35½	2 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 22, 1857.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	1½	26	24 26	12 0 0	0 8 0—Sept. 23, 1857.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard [S.E.]	20	120	120	285 5 0	2 0 0—Sept. 23, 1857.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	£10 7	80	85 90	22 0 0	2 0 0—July 20, 1857.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth†	1l. 11s. 7d.	18	11 13	33 1 9	0 10 0—April 8, 1857.
400	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne*	88½	340	330 350	94 10 0	9 0 0—Oct. 14, 1857.
228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	8	3½	7 8	6 10 0	0 10 0—Oct. 25, 1855.
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6	5		2 0 0	1 0 0—Nov. 14, 1855.
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5½	195	180 190	468 10 0	5 0 0—Oct. 6, 1857.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth* [S.E.]	5	310	290 310	842 10 0	7 10 0—Sept. 15, 1857.
24	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	3¾	4	5	1 10 0	0 10 0—Sept. 9, 1855.
256	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	450	230 250	42 0 0	3 0 0—Oct. 26, 1857.
000	Wheal Fortescue, Bodmin	nil.	½		0 2 4	0 1 6—Jan. 14, 1856.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50	80		2375 10 0	8 0 0—May 10, 1854.
024	Wheal Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	4s.	½	½	0 2 0	0 2 0—Feb. 24, 1857.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3½	20	17½ 20	8 10 0	1 10 0—Oct. 16, 1857.
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4½	4½	4½ 5	0 6 0	0 3 0—Mar. 24, 1857.
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	£1 7 2	20	19½ 20½	6 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 17, 1857.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	18		31 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 5, 1856.
448	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant†	19¾	65	65 67½	82 0 0	4 0 0—Aug. 25, 1857.
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot† [S.E.]	8	48	48½ 49½	30 2 6	2 5 0—Sept. 15, 1857.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	300	300	220 13 0	5 0 0—Aug. 2, 1857.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	31½	35	35 40	40 10 0	3 0 0—Aug. 23, 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne*	107	150	125 135	286 10 0	2 0 0—Oct. 12, 1857.
1040	Wheal Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	4½	24	24 25	29 10 0	1 0 0—Oct. 26, 1857.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	10½	5	5	10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan. 11, 1854.
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ive†	1l. 9s.	5½	5¼	2 10 0	0 4 0—June 16, 1857.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	31½	31 32	21 5 6	1 0 0—July 9, 1857.

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	2	2	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 21, 1853.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	114	130	185 0 0	5 0 0—June 5, 1857.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40	42	40 42	85 12 0	1 0 0—July 21, 1857.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16	12	10 12	5 8 0	0 10 0—May 9, 1856.
20000	General Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20	16½ 17	17½	10 5 0	0 15 0—July 7, 1857.
15000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3	8	8 8½	4 5 6	0 5 0—June 25, 1857.
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1½	1½	½ 1	0 4 3	0 1 9—Sept. 3, 1856.
63815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1¾	½	¾ ½	0 3 0	0 1 0—Jan. 29, 1857.
25000	Peninsular Mining Company (Limited)	¾	¼		0 2 6	0 2 6—Sept. 29, 1855.
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France [S.E.]	20	7	5 7	1 0 0	1 0 0—June 26, 1855.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16¾	2½	1½ 2	33 0 0	1 5 0—July 12, 1848.
11000	St. John del Rey	15	12	12¾ 13	34 7 6	1 0 0—Nov. 26, 1856.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28¼	3¾	3½ 3¾	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb. 14, 1853.
30000	Mexican and So. Amer. Smelting Co. [S.E.]	10	2	1	6 15 0	0 7 6—Dec. 12, 1855.
83876	North British Australasian [S.E.]	1	½	½ ½	0 1 8	0 1 0—Apr. 17, 1855.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
20000	Australian [S.E.]	7	½	½ ½
50000	Chancellorsville Freehold	1	5s.	4s. 6d. 5s.
50000	Clarendon Consols [S.E.]	½	4s.	4s 4s 6d
53040	Cologne Mining Company	£1 4	½	
850000	Copper Miners of Eng. [S.E.]	Stock	28	26 28
12000	Ditto, Pref., 7½ per cent. [S.E.]	25	27	27
25000	Fortuna	2	1½	1½ 1½
2809	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	4	1½	
25000	Liberty, Virginia	1	—	
40000	London and Virginia	17s.	—	
80000	Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia	1	—	½
60000	New Granada [S.E.]	1	½	½ ½
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden	½	½	½
200000	Nouveau Monde [S.E.]	1	½	½
100000	Port Phillip	1	½	½
6000	Rossie and Canada Lead	1	—	
47795	Strathalbyn (Limited)	1	—	
7820	Ditto, Preference, 10 per cent.	1	—	
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	14s.	14s.	16s.
75000	Wildberg (sil.-lead, copper)	2	1	1

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
6000	Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan	14s. 6d.	1¼	1¼
10000	Angarrack	1	—	1¼ 1½
10000	Arundell (cop.), near Ashburton	2	—	
899	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	4½	2½	1½ 2
4000	Ballyvirgin, Co. Clare	£2 3	3¾	
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	½	—	¾ 1
1000	Barf (lead), Keswick	1½	2½	2½ 2¾
6000	Basset Graze United (cop.), Kea	1½	1½	
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	12s.	½	¾ ½
2200	Benderg (Limited)	1	1	1
250	Berriow Consols	£12 16	10	8
5000	Boiling Well (cop.), Gwithian	3	2	1½ 2
6000	Bolenowe (copper)	£1 17 6	½	
1120	Bridford Consols	£8 8	7¼	7¼
4000	Brook Wood, Buckfastleigh	½	1	1
2000	Bryn-y-Fedwen (lead)	3½	1	
6000	Buckland Consols (copper)	½	¼	¼
6380	Buller and Basset United	2¾	4	4 4½
1200	Buller and Bertha (copper)	£1 17	1½	1 1½
812	Butterdon (silver-lead)	£6 16	2¾	2¾
5000	Cae-Cynon, Cardiganshire	10s. 6d.	½	
600	Calcot Hall (lead), Limited	10	—	
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5	6½	6 6½
2000	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	6¼	½	1 1½
1000	Camborne Consols	13½	7	8 9
920	Camborne Vean & Wh. Frances	£12 8 9	7	8 8½
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	11	6½	7 7½
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	£12 7 8	15	10 12
2580	Carmarthen United (lead)	2½	2½	2½
4370	Carnewas (lead, cop.), Mawgan	½	1	½
7900	Carrack Dews United, St. Ives	2¾	—	
1055	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	11	5	2 2½
6400	Carvath United, St. Austell	2¼	1	
6400	Castell (lead and blende), Card.	11s. 6d.	½	½
12000	Catherine and Jane Consols	½	½	½
6000	Cefn Gwyn (sil.-ld.), Cardigan	1	½	
6000	Chollacot Consols (copper)	3s. 6d.	—	½
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	£21 15 6	5	4½ 5
5000	Clowance Wood, Crowan	½	—	¾ ½
2450	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	£16 10 9	5	4½ 5
256	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	38	200	200 210
6000	Cwm Sebon (Limited)	£2 6 6	1½	1½ 1½
6000	Dale Mine (lead), N. Stafford	1	4	4
1000	Daren (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	6	5	4½ 5
4096	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	£4 6 3	12	15
3907	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	16s.	½	½
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	£5 5	—	
4566	Devon Wheal Buller	£1 18 6	1	1½ 1½
4315	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	£6 4 4	3¾	3¾
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	£12 6 6	13½	13 13½
256	Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card.	40	20	23 25
4096	East Alfred Consols	£1 6 6	3	2¾ 3
85	East Balleswidden, Sancreed	15	15	17
512	East Basset (copper), Redruth	27½	105	100
1024	East Buller (copper), Redruth	18	1½	2½ 3

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
6144	East Caradon (copper)	2½	1¼	
6000	East Cornwall Cons. (tin & cp.)	2½	3	2½ 3
5200	East Fowey Consols	1½	¾	¾
5500	East Frongoch	16s. 6d.	—	¾
4096	East Gonamena (copper)	1s. 3d.	¼	
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	£3 15 6	1½	2 2½
5000	East Hender (copper), Crowan	½	½	½ ¾
6000	East Kitt Hill (tin)	¾	1½	1¼ 1½
4096	East Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	½	2½	1¾ 2¼
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwinear	£1 5 6	1	1½ 1½
1000	East Rosewarne (tin), Crowan	½	¾	½ ¾
7750	East Sortridge	3s.	¾	
9000	East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beerferris	£3 14 6	½	¾ ¾
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	47	55	55 65
1000	East Trefusis (copper)	£3 17 10	5	5½ 6
119	East Wheal Agar	67	—	10
6000	East Wheal Clifford (cop.), Kea	2	1¼	1¼
10000	East Wheal Robert (copper)	½	½	¾ ¾
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	£4 9 6	2	1½ 2
5000	Fee Donald (lead)	8s. 6d.	½	¾
512	Forest (copper), Illogan	6	4	4
5000	Fox Tor Alvenny (t. & c.), Limit.	5	3	
5000	Frank Mills, Devon	£3 6 6	4	3¾ 4
5000	Fee Donald (lead)	6	4	4
5000	Gallt-y-Ffrith-Rhedyn (Limited)	3	3	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	£2 13 6	¾	¾ ¾
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	3½	1¼	1¼ 1½
6000	Gellirheiron (sil.-ld.), Cardigan	1	¾	
1024	Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	£6 16 6	¾	¾
4096	Great Caradon (copper)	4s.	¾	¾ ¾
30000	Great Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	1	¾	¾ ¾
4000	Great Dowgas	4½	3	2¾ 3
15000	Great Hewas United (tin)	£1 17	1¼	1 1¼
13864	Great Onslow Con., Camelford	1	¾	
1024	Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Climsland	24½	5	5 5½
12000	Great Sortridge, Whitchurch	8s. 6d.	—	
14000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	1	
5120	Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.]	£11 7 11	5½	5 5½
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	£2 10 6	¾	¾ 1
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop. & tin), Kenwyn	6½	6½	6¾
1024	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	£14 13 1	7	3½ 4½
3000	Gwinear Consols (copper)	5	4	
9600	Gwydyr Park Consols, Llanrwst	8s. 3d.	½	½
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	104½	2	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.), Calstock	1¾	¾	¾ 1
100	Herward United (lead), Flint	60	55	55
5000	Holmbush (ld., cop.), Callington	4½	2	1¾ 2
6000	Huckworthy Bridge (copper)	½	½	½ ¾
5000	Kelly Bray (ld., cop.), Callington	3½	2¼	2 2¼
2048	Keneggy, Breage	19s. 7d.	—	2
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	£4 9 6	1	
6500	Kinnerton, Salop	£1 3	—	1½
6000	Lady Bertha (copper) [S.E.]	17s.	1¼	1 1¼
1024	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	£12 16 3	3½	4¼ 4½
1024	Lelant Consols (tin)	26	1½	1 1¼
4474	Lambest Consols (silver-lead)	1s.	¼	6s. 6d.
12000	Llandudno (copper)	1½	¾	¾ 1
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	£13 16 6	2½	2½ 2½
7500	Mixon Great Con. (cop.), Leek	£1 19 2	1	
16000	Mold (lead), Limited	½	¼	
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	£1 3	½	¼ ¾
4157	Mount's Bay Consols, Marazion	4¼	¼	¾
128	Mulberry Hill (tin), Lanivet	2	—	3½
64	Nant-ar-Nelle, Llandovery	31	20	
1500	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhyader	£4 7	6	6½ 6¾
320	Nent Force, Alston	1	1½	
6400	New Crow Hill (lead)	1¾	1	1¼ 1½
2400	New Machno Slate and Slab Co.	10	9	
8000	New Treleigh Consols, Redruth	½	½	¾
4000	New Wh. Vor and E. Wh. Metal	1½	1½	3
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	12½	5½	4 4½
2000	North Downs (cop.), Redruth	4¾	1½	1½ 1½
256	North Fowey (copper)	4¾	¾	
2500	North Frances (cop.) [S.E.]	7	14	13 13½
1366	North Grambler, Redruth	1¼	1	1½
120	North Laxey (lead)	50	55	55
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	6½	3¾	3½
512	North Penhaldarva	1¼	5	5
1024	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	½	¾	
4096	North Tavy (copper)	½	¾	¾ ½
1024	North Wheal Busy	£8 0 5	2½	2 3
1128	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	£7 18 4	4½	5½ 5¾
1024	No. Wh. Gilbert (cop.), St. Erth	£1 19	2	
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	2½	3¾	2½ 3
4240	North Wheal Trelawny	2¾	¾	¾
2400	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1½	1	
4096	N. Wheal Wrey Consols, St. Ive	11s. 6d.	1¼	1¼ 1¾
6000	North Wrey and Julia	8s.	½	¾ ½
4096	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	£3 13	3	
1000	Old Tincroft (tin), Lelant	¼	1¼	1½
600	Old Tolgus United (cop.), Redr.	50	54	53
5538	Old Trewether Consols	£1 5 6	—	
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	10½	2	
10000	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	£2 15 6	1	1 1½
36820	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	£1 6 6	¾	¾
5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder	2¾	1¾	1¾
4945	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	1½	2½	2½ 3
512	Penhaldarva	4½	25	50 55
4096	Penharget and Wheal Wrey	1	—	¾ 1
4328	Penquean, St. Breock	1	¾	
1200	Penstruthal (copper)	£12 16 3	12	12
100	Pentre Lygan	20	22	
1160	Perran St. George (copper, tin)	21½	10	8 10
512	Polbreen	4	4½	4½
3048	Ponterwyd (lead), Cardigan	£2 16 6	1	
2400	Porkellis United (tin) [S.E.]	9	5¼	4¾ 5¼
560	Pwll-y-Wheel (lead), Mold	£7 12	12	12

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
4096	Queen of Dart, Ashburton	½	1½	¾ 1
12000	Redmoor (copper and tin)	—	½	¾ ¾
10000	Rheidol United Mine	£1 8 6	1½	¾ ¾
6000	Roswall Hill & Ransom United	2	3	2½ 3
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	2½	6	5½
4096	Rosewarne Consols	£1 6	1½	1½
5000	Round Hill (silver-lead), Salop	1½	½	
5250	Silver Brook, Ashburton	£2 12	1	1½
1024	Silver Valley, Truro	£2 4 10½	2¼	2 2½
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	4	6	4 6
12000	Sortridge & Bedford, Tavistock	12s. 10d.	4½d.	
6400	South Buller and W. Penstruthal	½	2½	2½ 2¾
6000	South Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	£2 4	6	5½ 6
6000	South Clifford United, Gwennap	½	—	1½
6144	S. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Camb.	11s. 6d.	¼	¾
3502	South Crenver (copper)	5½	1¾	1½ 1¾
6000	South Cuddra	11s.	¾	1½
256	South Garras, St. Clement	26	45	52½
2000	South Gorland	5	4	5
6000	South Hingston (tin), Calstock	2s.	¾	¾ ¾
6000	South Lady Bertha (copper)	¾	¾	¾ 1
1024	South Providence (tin), Sithney	£3 7	7	
1102	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	£1 18 10	8	7 8
1024	So. Wh. Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	£4 15 9	6	5 6
6000	South Wheal Wrey	1s. 6d.	¾	
5208	St. Austell Consols	8	2½	1¼
920	Stray Park	£6 5 3	5½	4½ 5
1800	Swanpool, Budock	£11 18 7	2½	3
2000	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	£5 9 6	1½	¾ 1
6400	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	£1 11 6	¾	
1000	Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard	£10 2	1	
6000	Tolvadden, Marazion	—	5½	5½ 6
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	£8 5	3½	1½ 1¾
5000	Treburgett Crowan (Limited)	5	5	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	6¾	½	
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	£4 6 6	5	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)		6¼	6¼
6000	Trevone Consols, Padstow	2s.	—	¾ ¾
1024	Trevoole, Crowan, Cornwall	10	10½	9 10
6400	Trewane United (silver-lead)	1½	1½	1¼ 1½
6400	Tyne Head (silver-lead)	¾		¾ ¾
4000	Tyn-y-Worglodd (slate), Carna.	5	4½	
10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate), Talyllyn	1¾	¾	
6000	Virtuous Lady and Wh. Bedford	¾	¾	
5085	United Mines, Tavistock	1	¾	¾ ¾
200	Waenlas (lead), Denbigh	7½	—	22½
960	Wendron United Mines	£1 14	2	
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	£32 7 7	20	20
2000	West Crinnis & Regent United	4¾	4	4½ 4¾
1080	West Cupid	2¼	3½	3½
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin, cop.)	7	9½	9½
200	West Nant-y-Mwyn (lead)	2½	3½	3½
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1¼	½	¾ ¾
6000	West Polberro, St. Agnes	£2 10	—	¾ ¾
1024	West Rosewarne United	5	5½	4 5
1056	West Stray Park, Camborne	2	5	5
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	40½	17	16 17
10000	West Wheal Jane	£2 9	—	¾ ¾
2560	West Wheal Reeth (tin)	1	—	1½ 1½
4000	Wheal Addams (copper & lead)	½	2½	2½
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	1¾	3	3 4
1024	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	1½	¾	¾
12000	Wheal Bray (copper), Altarnun	£1 2	¾	
256	Wheal Cherry	5	—	
512	Wheal Clinton (lead)	12	15	
1024	Wheal Constance (silver-lead)	4½	4	
4096	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	£4 2	¾	¾ 1
5120	Wheal Cupid (copper), Redruth	3¼	3	2¾ 3¼
4096	Wheal Edward, Calstock [S.E.]	5½	9	8¾ 9¼
6000	Wheal Eliza (cop.), Whitchurch	—		
1024	Wheal Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	£4 2	2½	2½
1000	Wheal Emily (cop.), Gwithian	2	3	3
4000	Wh. Emma (cop.), Buckfastleigh	½	6	6 7
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	£16 18 6	10	
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	20½	8	
1536	Wheal Gill	18	½	
4000	Wheal Glynn	£1 19	1½	1½
6000	Wheal Grenville	£4 15 6	2	1½ 2¼
5000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	3½	¾	¾
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	£3 8	¾	¾ ¾
1000	Wheal Hender, Crowan	£2 19	1	¾ ¾
6000	Wheal Jewel (cop.), St. Hilary	¼	—	2½
6000	Wheal Lopes (copper), Devon	16s.	1	
4800	Wheal Ludcott	£2 10 8	1¾	1½
1024	Wheal Margery (tin and copper)	11¼	12½	10½ 11
5120	Wheal Marshall, St. Cleer	1	1	1
3000	Wh. Maudlin (cop.), Lanivery	8	1½	1¼
300	Wheal Morgan, Llandovery	5	10	
128	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	32½	33	35
3900	Wheal Pollard	15s. 6d.	¾	¾ ¾
2000	Wh. Powell (lead), Kenwyn	£1 16	1¾	1½
2048	Wheal Robins (tin), Liskeard	3		
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	£2 5 6		¾ ¾
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	7¼	5	5½ 6
4096	Wheal Tallack, St. Agnes	½	¾	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (cop.), Illogan	£2 5	2¾	2 2½
1024	Wheal Thomas, Perran Porth	2	4¾	4¾
4000	Wheal Treeby	½	¾	¾ ¾
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwenn.	21¾	8	6¾ 7
3102	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	£8 19	2¼	2¼
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	£25 17	7	7½ 8
1024	Wheal Venton (silv.-lead), Lisk.	6¾	2	
1024	Wheal Wagstaff, St. Erth	½	—	
4096	Wh. Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	£5 11 6	1	¾ 1
6000	Whitchurch Consols	1	½	¾ ¾
5000	Willow Bank (lead), Limited	21s.	¾	¾
4096	Wrey Consols, Buckfastleigh	6s. 9d.	2	2

, Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange.

Mining Companies Incorporated with Limited Liability.

	Nom. cap.	Share.	Bus. done.
Acadian Charcoal Iron (6l. paid)	£200000	£8	6 6¼
Anglo-French Porcelain	64000	20	
Ballymoneen Copper	20000	2	
Bangor Slate	85000	50	
Bavarian Coal	20000	25	
Berehaven	2 00	1	
Bog Mining	30000	£1 10	1½
Bon Accord Copper	75000	1	
Brazilian Land and Mining	50000	10	
Brenkburne Iron and Coal	60000	20	
Bristol and Forest of Dean	25000	1	
Broadmoor	20000	28	
Bronfloyd (4l. 5s. paid)	8000	4	5 5½
Bryngias Silver-Lead	6000	£1 10	
Bute Merthyr Steam Coal	50000	20	
Cambrian Slate	17000	25	
Cardigan South Bog Mining	6000	1	
Castell Lead Mining	6000	1	
Central Italian Copper	50000	2	
Cheesewring Granite	9600	300	
Chirk Castle	16000	250	
Clara Silver-Lead (2l. 3s. 6d. paid)	8000	4	
Clew Bay	12690	10	
Coed Mawr Pool	20000	5	
College Mines, Ireland (2s. paid)	3000	5s.	5s. 6s.
Copiapo Smelting	100000	10	
Cornwall Great Consolidated Lead, &c.	24000	2	
Cwmdyle Copper	2000	50	
Dolwen Lead	5000	1	
Dun Mountain Copper	75000	1	1 1¼
East Goldscope Mining	4096	2	
East Indian Coal	150000	10	10
Esgair Lle Mining	10200	10	11 11½
Exhall Coal	50000	10	
Forest of Dean and South Wales Iron	250000	10	
Fort Bowen, New	35000	1	
Garnett and Moseley Gold Mining	50000	1	
Great Barrier Land, Harbour, & Mining	50000	5	5¼ 5½
Great Caradon Slate	12000	1	
Great Northern Mining	12000	1	
Great Welsh Union Slate	250000	5	
Great Wheal Martha	10000	1	
Harwood	6400	1	
Hendre	16000	250	
Hennock Black Ore	800	10s.	1½
Hopton Wood Stone	18000	50	
Island of Anglesea Coal and Coke	50000	5	
Levant Mineral	250000	10	
Little Down and Ebber Rocks	50000	2	2 2½
Liverpool and Pwllheli Granite	15000	10	
Llangollen Slate and Slab	20000	100	
Llangynog United Mining	30000	5	
Llwynmalees Mining	£12800	£10	12 13½
Loughtea Slate, Tipperary (1l. 8s. pd.)	10000	2	1
Machynlleth Park Copper	2000	1	1¼ 1½
Manchester and Festiniog Slate and Slab	75000	10	
Maria Anna and Steinbank Coal	160000	10	
Maria Consols Silver-Lead	13200	1	
Merryfield Mining	30000	1	
Metallurgic	23400	100	
Midland Mining	5250	5	
Millom Mining	6000	1	
Mount Gabriel Mineral	10000	10	
Newfoundland	50000	1	
New Holtzappel Mining	5000	1	
North Staffordshire Coal and Iron	20000	100	
Okehampton	10000	1	
Old Park Iron Company	100000	12	18
Oola	5000	£1 10	1½
Osom's Hill	20000	5	
Paragon and Spero Coal	20000	10	
Park Hill	6800	100	
Patent Gold Washing	2000	100	
Penclawdd Colliery	16000	50	
Pen-y-Rhiew Colliery	25000	10	
Piedmontese	65000	1	
Pwll yr Engine Colliery	2500	1	1½
Quartz Reduction	50000	1	¾ ¾
Redhill Mining	600	10	
Rhosydd Slate Company	50000	5	
Ritton Castle Mining (1l. 4s. 6d. pd.)	10000	2	1¼ 1½
River Tamar Copper	10000	1	
Rotherham and Masboro' Coal	60000	25	
Ruabon Coal Company	10000	10	
Ruardean Colliery (5s. paid)	15000	1	¾
St. Helen's Alkali	33000	6	
Severn Mines	—	—	
Shropshire Blackwood	1000	5	3½ 4
Smittergill Head Lead	4000	100	
South Bog Lead (5l. 2s. paid)	8450	£6 10	3½
South-West of Ireland Mining	15000	£2 10	
Staffordshire Iron Ore	6000	100	
Stoney Way	1000	1	3¾
Stragdale	7000	1	
Tassan Mining	20000	1	
Talargoch Mining	44000	10	
Taliesin Silver-Lead	25000	5	
Victoria Foundry	50000	50	
Welsh Potosi Lead and Copper	100000	5	
Westbury Iron	18000	1500	
Wharfedale Mining	4000	10s.	
Whitby Iron	20000	10	
Workington Hematite Iron Company	25000	500	
Worthing	100000	1¼	¾

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
22500	Australasia	40	79 81	79 79¾
20000	Colonial	25	—	29
25000	Commercial of London	20	—	22
60000	London Joint-Stock	10	—	31
50000	London and Westminster	20	—	47½ 47½
12000	South Australia	25	33	32½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
60000	Eastern Steam	20	—	—
700000	Electric Telegraph	100	—	99 101
70000	English and Australian Cop.	5	1½	1¼ 1½
30000	Penin. and Oriental Steam	50	—	72 72¾
14200	South Australian Land	25	31 33	33¼
100000	Scottish Australian Invest.	1	—	1 1¼

, Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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